

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

THE TRUTH ABOUT WHAT THE
U.N. OFFICIAL SAID TO THE
CONTRAS

HON. GEO. W. CROCKETT, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 15, 1989

Mr. CROCKETT. Mr. Speaker, last month the Secretary of State took the unusual and unfortunate step of writing to the Secretary General of the United Nations to object to the alleged remarks of the Secretary General's representative to the Central American peace process, in which the representative encouraged the contras to abide by the Central American peace agreement.

I do not understand why the United States should have any objection to this United Nations official doing his job. Furthermore, according to a report by the Center for International Policy, the official was quoted out of context. So that my colleagues will know the truth about what he said, I include the Center's report at this point:

UN OFFICIAL'S SPEECH WAS CONCILIATORY

A Washington Post story of October 14, 1989 correctly reported the importance but inadvertently hardened the tone of a UN official's speech to the contras in Honduras last week. The visit to the contra camp was indeed a significant step forward in the regional peace process fully deserving the prompt, front-page coverage it received in the newspaper, but a transcript of the Spanish text of the official's speech shows that it lacked the hard, antagonistic tone that was conveyed by the newspaper article.

Specifically, the official, Francesc Vendrell, did not assert outright that U.S. policy was anachronistic and has been abandoned by the country that helped the contras. Rather he couched this thought in conditional, suggestive terms, reminding the contras that they were Nicaraguans, "patriots and people of Nicaragua," and advising them not to let themselves become the object of a policy that "could perhaps become an anachronistic policy" and not let themselves be abandoned by a country that at a given time were helping them. In the newspaper the official was quoted as saying bluntly, "You are Nicaraguans and not the objects of a [U.S.] policy that is anachronistic and has been abandoned by the country that helped you."

The complete text of Vendrell's remarks to the Contra troops on October 12 in Yamales, Honduras follows:

"We are here on a mission of peace and reconciliation. The Central American presidents have decided that the RN [Nicaraguan Resistance] has completed its mission and in a relatively short period of time should demobilize and return to Nicaragua. The commission is here to assure that your return is voluntary. The commission is here to ascertain your wishes, the wishes of each and every one of you because now if you want a democratic and free Nicaragua you have the possibility here of expressing your

wishes freely. Therefore I would simply leave you with this thought, that the CIAV [International Commission for Support and Verification] is here to help you, to promote your return, your voluntary return, but you should simply keep two things in mind. You are in a foreign territory and can only stay here as long as the government of this country lets you. In the second place, I want you to remember that you are Nicaraguans, patriots and people of Nicaragua. Don't let yourselves be the objects of a policy that could perhaps become an anachronistic policy. Don't let yourselves be abandoned by a country that at a given time helped you. Thank you very much."

While the difference between the news story and the transcript is not a major difference in journalistic terms, it does make a difference diplomatically. It conveyed an intent different from that of the speaker. The official found himself in an unexpected situation. After conferring with the contra commanders in their tents, Vendrell and an OAS official, Hugo de Zela, reviewed contra troops who then stood with their weapons singing the national anthem. Contra leader and former National Guard colonel Enrique Bermudez addressed the three thousand troops, defiantly refusing to consider demobilization until there was true democracy in Nicaragua and the "Marxist-Leninist regime" removed. He then handed the bullhorn to Vendrell.

Vendrell, a top aide to Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar, had had no time to prepare remarks and was reluctant to speak at all. Once underway, however, he had to say something that would reflect the demobilization mandate given to the UN-OAS commission by the five Central American presidents—the more so, since this might well be the only opportunity the commission would have to address the contra rank-and-file. Since the commanders had insisted on renewing their struggle, Vendrell was obligated to convey to the rank-and-file some realistic sense of their situation, namely that U.S. military aid could well become a thing of the past and that if they staked their futures on the assumption that the United States would support more war, they could be left high and dry. If he had said any less, he would have failed to address the contras' objective situation, would have failed to deliver the message of Tela, and would have allowed a UN mission sent by the five presidents of Central America to have been drowned out by a military commander.

The contras applauded his speech. In fact, they shared his views. The contras did not react hostilely, nor did their leadership.

However, an effort to be truthful to the assembled contras and faithful to the regional mandate given the UN commission emerged in the totally different environment of Washington as a blunt attack on U.S. policy.

When several Republican senators complained, Secretary Baker sent U.S. ambassador to the UN Thomas Pickering and a State Department official from Washington to see Secretary-General Perez de Cuellar. The secretary-general told the Americans

that it was regrettable that his aide, Vendrell, had been quoted out of context. He then issued a statement at his daily briefing saying that Vendrell's remarks had given rise to misunderstandings about the UN's impartiality, and this he regretted. This amounted to damage control, but something less than the "repudiation" that the Washington Post reported on October 17.

Vendrell in his short remarks did take care to balance his cautioning advice to the contras with an emphasis on the voluntary nature of their demobilization, thus taking the U.S. position. Nicaragua has insisted that the demobilization is required, not voluntary.

NICARAGUAN TELEVISION INTERVIEW

Vendrell took a similar conciliatory line in an interview he gave to the main Nicaraguan television station on October 15. The full text follows:

Q. We are going to speak with Francesc Vendrell, who is the representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations on the CIAV.

The whole world is waiting to learn exactly how your visit to Honduras and the camps went. There is much information and speculation.

Exactly what message did you take from Honduras to the Nicaraguan authorities?

A. Perhaps I could in this case convey to the general public a message of patience and flexibility, because this is truly a difficult situation. As I explained the last time I was in Nicaragua and as I also said in Honduras, it is very difficult to resolve in a few days a problem that has been created over eight years. I believe that above all the message I would bring, and I'm simply going to repeat it—the government has said it many times, President Ortega has said it—is that the members of the Resistance are Nicaraguans, they come from the people and are in a difficult, complex situation where they must be allowed to make their own decisions, through the leaders chosen by themselves. And the right that you are going to exercise at the end of February they also have the power to exercise, at least in their camps, in the sense that the members of the Resistance have the power to decide their own future.

Q. What has been the response of the government to this plea for patience?

A. This plea for patience and flexibility of positions—and I am not suggesting that the government has not been flexible—is a message that the secretaries-general at the moment of creation of CIAV, on the sixth of August, sent to the Central American presidents by noting that the deadlines were very short. This is not to say that we will not do all that is possible to meet those deadlines. For example, I mentioned the deadlines to the troops when I was in Yamales because I felt that I was obligated, as the representative of the CIAV, created by the Central American presidents, to explain to them or at least summarize in a very few words the contents of the Tela declaration and the fact that it has definite deadlines, at least for the moment, fixed by the presidents of Central America.

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

Q. In this case a plea of this kind can only be accepted when the other party, in this case the contras, have also decided to respect the accords of the Central American presidents. Have you seen any indication that they have done so?

A. This is a bit problematic. One would have to be quite unrealistic to assume that just because the five Central American presidents have set deadlines and have taken the decision that the Nicaraguan Resistance has to be demobilized that the Resistance is simply going to go home. This is why the CIAV was created. In part, the purpose of the CIAV is to promote the decision to demobilize, the decision to return to Nicaragua or, if absolutely necessary, to go to a third country. So I am not surprised and am not disheartened because we have not yet heard a reaction that could be called positive. What is important is that we were in Yamales and that the Nicaraguan Resistance decided to accept the presence of the CIAV in its camps. It is a signal, it is without doubt an indication of progress, because they could have refused our visit or not have provided the facilities. Although it is only a first step, it is an important one.

Q. We were discussing this with a member of the counterpart of the CIAV in Nicaragua, a Nicaraguan member, who told us that our country we have complied by launching an electoral process and that strict deadlines have been set for every aspect of the elections. Therefore, deadlines should also apply in the case of the contras.

A. Yes, but we have to take into account two points. First, the Resistance has not signed the Tela accords, so one cannot say that the Resistance has to comply because the other side is complying; they are not a party to the agreement. In the second place, there is a certain conflict between the elections, which are at the end of February, and the date set for the demobilization of the Resistance which in principle is supposed to take place in December. This implies not only demobilization but actually vacating their camps by the fifth of December. This is one of the problems, for if everything were perfect, then one thing would precede the other.

Q. I wonder whether although the contras have not signed, they have issued declarations of respect for the accords and have said in principle that they are willing to demobilize if there is democratization in Nicaragua or if two steps [unintelligible section] they would be able to achieve demobilization.

A. Yes, what has happened is that there is a problem of lack of confidence. There is a lack of confidence on the part of the Nicaraguan Resistance that has been created during recent years, during which they have been the victim of a certain line of information, and they do not clearly perceive that those steps which you consider to have been taken have in fact been taken as many of us who have been able to be here have attested. There is a very, very serious lack of confidence. And this is the fundamental, basic problem that we must overcome.

Q. But in this case how can you overcome it, because in the case of the contras certainly they lack confidence but they have the support of the administration of the United States, which from a financial point of view . . . In this case to reconcile the interests of the CIAV on one hand, and the decision of the government of Nicaragua and the difficult position in which it finds itself. . . . [rest unintelligible]?

A. Most important here is the progress of the electoral process, above all an honest electoral process, verified, as is being done, by the United Nations and the OAS and by other international organizations. If this election is perceived as an honest election, then this will have a very great impact on the opinion of the Nicaraguan Resistance, above all among the members of the Resistance whom I would call the family, the people of Yamales.

TRIBUTE TO WILLIAM B. INGRAM

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 15, 1989

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a truly special individual who has contributed significantly to education in California and across the Nation. William B. Ingram has served the past year as president of the California School Boards Association and is concluding his term in December. During his tenure as president and as a leader in education, Mr. Ingram has brought innovative ideas and thoughtful debate to the education community. His stature as a distinguished authority in education has become unquestioned through his demonstrated leadership as an educator and articulate spokesperson on behalf of children.

Mr. Ingram has demonstrated a lifelong commitment to youth. He has served in the Moreno Valley School District as a commissioner of juvenile justice and delinquency prevention and as a trustee and past president of the Perris Union High School District Board of Education. Over the past several years, Mr. Ingram has maintained an active role in education issues and has substantially increased the visibility of the California School Boards Association. Mr. Ingram has been directly responsible for the tremendous professional growth of the association in the areas of governmental relations, communications, research, board development, policy development and field services. His personal efforts to focus attention on specific education issues including at-risk children, early intervention, dropout prevention, and vocational education clearly indicate his compassion and concern for kids.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of all my colleagues and all Americans who value a high quality of education for our Nation's children, I pay honor to the tireless efforts of Mr. William B. Ingram as he leaves the presidency of the California School Boards Association. It is with great pride and enthusiasm that we thank him for the lasting contributions he has already provided us, and those accomplishments we can expect from him in the future.

VERMONT LAW ENFORCEMENT AND NEW YORK MEDICAL GROUPS ENDORSE SEMIAUTOMATIC ASSAULT WEAPONS LEGISLATION

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 15, 1989

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, two statewide organizations, the Vermont State Association of Chiefs of Police and the New York Academy of Medicine, have recently endorsed H.R. 1190, The Semiautomatic Assault Weapons Act of 1989. I am proud to share their statements as part of the official record:

THE NEW YORK ACADEMY OF MEDICINE,
October 16, 1989.

HON. FORTNEY H. (PETE) STARK,
House of Representatives, 1125 Longworth
House Office Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE STARK: The New York Academy of Medicine favors moving in the direction of more stringent regulation of semiautomatic weapons. We endorse the steps that have been recently proposed or implemented by President Bush but urge that even stronger measures be adopted. Among the Fellows of the Academy are surgeons working in emergency rooms in New York City hospitals, who daily confront the task of caring for victims of gunshot wounds. They report an alarming increase in recent months in the number of persons coming to emergency rooms with gun shot wounds as a result of the use of semiautomatic assault weapons. Not only is the number of victims of gun shot wounds increasing but they also note the growing seriousness of the injuries reflecting greater use of this type of weapon. These trends point to the urgency of adopting measures to control the manufacture and sale of semiautomatic assault weapons.

We also wish to endorse some of the positive proposals in President Bush's May 15 speech on crime. We favor making permanent, as he does, the banning of foreign guns that are found to be unsuitable for hunting and support the President's proposals that would ban gun possession by persons convicted of a violent misdemeanor or who have committed a serious drug offense. We also urge passage of H.R. 1190, the Semiautomatic Assault Weapons Act, which deals with those weapons as well as large capacity ammunition feeding devices. This bill would make permanent the President's ban on importation of semiautomatic assault weapons but would also ban the domestic manufacture and sale of this type of weapon and would add additional useful features to a stronger federal policy on gun control. H.R. 1190 would control the non-governmental sale and use of assault weapons by treating eleven types of semiautomatic assault weapons in the same way current federal law treats fully automatic machine guns.

The bill would not interfere with hunters who wish to purchase hunting rifles or hand guns. The manufacture and sale of semiautomatic assault weapons would be banned after enactment of the legislation. Current owners of semiautomatic weapons and ammunition devices so long as they register their weapons with the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms in the U.S. Treasury Department. New owners of semiautomatic

weapons, however, would have to undergo a background check and would have to pay a transfer tax of \$200 as well as registering their weapons.

As the number of victims of semiautomatic weapons grows, such legislation becomes imperative. The passage of H.R. 1190 would also assist law enforcement officers in their efforts to combat heavily armed drug traffickers.

Sincerely yours,

MARTIN CHERKASKY, M.D.,
Acting President.

CHIEFS OF POLICE ASSOCIATION OF VERMONT
RESOLUTION

Title: The Chiefs of Police Association of Vermont support HR 1190, the so-called Stark bill.

Whereas, There is a continuing problem in this country with the criminal use of semiautomatic assault weapons.

Whereas, The criminal use of these weapons created a significant threat to police officers and the general public.

Whereas, The Stark bill is aimed at curbing the increasing number of certain semiautomatic weapons being made available.

Whereas, The Stark bill is very careful in defining precisely what constitutes an assault weapon to be sure that guns designed for legitimate purposes are not affected.

Resolved, The Chiefs of Police Association of Vermont shall support and aid in the passage of HR 1190 which, in part, bans the importation and domestic manufacture of 11 semiautomatic assault weapons and bans the importation and domestic manufacture of ammunition feeding devices with a capacity of more than 10 rounds. Be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution and a letter stating the associations position be sent to Congressman Peter Smith and any other member of the United States House or Senate who may be hearing testimony on this bill.

NEW YORK CITY SUPPORTS
PUBLIC HEALTH RESPONSE TO
AIDS

HON. WILLIAM E. DANNEMEYER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 15, 1989

Mr. DANNEMEYER. Mr. Speaker, the attached article from today's edition of the New York Times describes the courageous decision of the New York Board of Health to ask the New York State Department of Health to add HIV infection to the list of reportable diseases in the State of New York, the State with the largest caseload of AIDS cases in the Nation.

While the decision may be controversial among political activists on the far left, the board's request has attracted widespread support among medical and public health experts. The article quotes two board members, Dr. Saul J. Farber and Dr. Kevin M. Cahill, as well as Dr. Stephen Joseph, the New York City health commissioner, in support of the resolution. Separately, the Medical Society of the State of New York and the medical societies representing New York's surgeons, orthopaedic surgeons, obstetricians and gynecologists have sued Governor Cuomo to have him declare HIV infection to be a course of action

which the Governor, regrettably, has studiously avoided.

Perhaps as the pressure mounts to treat HIV infection as a public health problem rather than as a civil rights concern, even Governor Cuomo will relent and allow the medical profession and public health officials to fight this terrible epidemic with a full complement of public health resources.

I encourage my colleagues to read the attached article and, if they agree with the board's action, to cosponsor H.R. 3102, the Public Health Response to AIDS Act of 1989: HEALTH BOARD BACKS MOVE TO TRACE AIDS—JOSEPH STILL SEEKS TO LIST DRUG AND SEX PARTNERS

(By Bruce Lambert)

The New York City Board of Health reached a consensus yesterday to ask the state to require that the names of people infected with the AIDS virus be reported to the health authorities. The purpose would be to trace the people they have had sex with or shared needles with.

The proposal by the departing Health Commissioner, Dr. Stephen C. Joseph, was identical to one he has been advocating in the face of criticism from AIDS organizations, gay-rights groups and Mayor-elect David N. Dinkins.

The critics contend that recording names and tracing sex and drug partners would violate the privacy rights of AIDS patients and discourage people from being tested for AIDS. Health officials are pressing to trace partners because research shows that beginning medication even before symptoms appear may prolong patients' lives.

The Board of Health proposal would allow centers that offer anonymous testing to continue to safeguard anonymity. People who are screened through their physicians, hospitals or clinics and who test positive for the virus would be required to give the names of their sex and drug partners.

REACTION BY AXELROD

The State Health Department reserved comment until officials had seen the proposal, a spokesman, Peter Slocum, said. State Health Commissioner David Axelrod was cool to the proposal when Dr. Joseph broached it in June at an AIDS conference in Montreal. Dr. Axelrod said the rule might discourage people from being tested. But he did not rule it out forever, and evidence that early medication may help has grown stronger.

The action by the Board of Health adds weight to the move for reporting. "It's something I feel very strongly about," Dr. Joseph said.

The opposition remains strong. Timothy Sweeney, deputy director of the Gay Men's Health Crisis, the largest AIDS organization in the city, said:

"Our problem with his proposal is it's not going to bring people into the health system, but will in fact drive them away. Dr. Axelrod has been opposed to it, and Mayor-elect Dinkins has been opposed. It is inappropriate that during a transition that this issue be brought up."

The director of the AIDS project of the American Civil Liberties Union, Nan D. Hunter, said: "People go to doctors and clinics for treatment. And if you can't get treated without having your name reported, it becomes an enormous disincentive for treatment."

Dr. Joseph's proposal did not address how cooperation might be required. In tracing other sexually transmitted diseases like sy-

philis, patients are asked for the names of their sex partners. If they refuse, legal sanctions can be imposed. But they are rarely, if ever, used, because health workers prefer to seek cooperation.

Dr. Joseph, chairman of the Board of Health, announced on Monday that he would resign on Dec. 31. The board members have staggered terms.

SERIES OF WARM ENDORSEMENTS

The session yesterday was the last scheduled meeting for the year, and Dr. Joseph broached the proposal as the final item. He suggested that a resolution or letter be drafted to Dr. Axelrod, the State Public Health Council or both.

Although the board members did not vote, they endorsed Dr. Joseph's idea warmly. He said in an interview that they would work out the details in a private meeting.

One member, Dr. Saul J. Farber, said:

"Well done. I agree. It is our responsibility to track this important and disastrous public-health problem and to try to control the epidemic."

NO BREACHES REPORTED

"I think we all agree it's an important and needed step," another board member, Dr. Kevin M. Cahill, said. He urged, however, that the proposal be written to avoid adversarial relationships.

Dr. Joseph said there had never been a breach of confidentiality in the city's recording of its 22,000 AIDS cases.

The Centers for Disease Control require the confidential listing of people who have developed AIDS, but not of those who just test positive for infection with the virus. Some states require the recording of the names of those infected.

When Dr. Joseph called in the past for recording the names, many experts on AIDS and organizations opposed him. Mayor Edward I. Koch called opponents to a meeting at Gracie Mansion and said he would not adopt the proposal.

Dr. Joseph has continued to speak out and sent physicians letters encouraging them to trace contacts voluntarily. Mr. Koch said Dr. Joseph had told him of his intentions before the Board of Health meeting, but the Mayor did not say what he thought of the proposal, adding that he would see how the state reacted.

IN MEMORY OF SHIRLEY
SOLOMON

HON. MEL LEVINE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 15, 1989

Mr. LEVINE of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives the outstanding contributions of Shirley Solomon, of blessed memory. Mrs. Solomon led the way for environmental activists with her solid commitment to the respect and preservation of the Earth. As a distinguished communicator in the field of public relations, Shirley Solomon was unique in her ability to convey the need for continued public involvement in safe guarding the environment and in rallying others to action.

I would like to include a recent column by Anne Morgenthaler that appeared in the

Santa Monica Evening Outlook on October 19, 1989.

OIL-DRILLING OPPONENT DIES IN SANTA MONICA

(By Anne Morgenthaler)

Shirley Solomon, a public-relations expert who masterminded the campaign to fight Occidental Petroleum Corp.'s oil-drilling bid on Pacific Palisades, died Tuesday in Santa Monica Hospital Medical Center of bone cancer at age 70.

While operating a public relations firm in 1970, Solomon, a Brentwood resident, became involved in the No Oil Inc. community group's battle to stop the drilling project by organizing press conferences and rallying politicians against it.

"She took an unknown local situation (the oil-drilling proposal) and made it known statewide," said her husband, James, a physician.

Nancy Markel, board member of No Oil, described Mrs. Solomon as brilliant and creative.

While she was not actively involved in the drilling battle in the past several years, Solomon spent many hours making phone calls in the successful campaign to defeat a November 1988 Los Angeles ballot proposition that would have allowed the Palisades drilling project.

Avidly interested in environmental issues, Solomon and her husband also held an annual Energy Fair during the 1970s to publicize energy conservation measures and alternative forms of energy. The events, which drew about 250 exhibitors, were held at the Los Angeles, Anaheim and Long Beach convention centers.

At the request of the National Council for Survival Research and Education, Solomon also wrote the lyrics for the theme song used at Earth Day ceremonies in 1971.

The Los Angeles City Council adjourned its Wednesday meeting in her memory. At her request, no memorial service was immediately planned, though one might be held later, her husband said.

In addition to her husband, she is survived by a daughter, Barbara, of Santa Monica.

WILDERNESS ACT SILVER ANNIVERSARY

HON. ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 15, 1989

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Speaker, 25 years ago, Congress enacted the Wilderness Act of 1964, a landmark measure in every way.

This Sunday, November 19, 1989, the U.S. Forest Service will observe the silver anniversary of the Wilderness Act in ceremonies at the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History—ceremonies which will also commemorate the creation of the San Rafael Wilderness in the Santa Barbara County as the first addition to the wilderness system under the 1964 act.

It is with great pride that I take note of the fact that my predecessor in office, Congressman Charles Teague, was the key player in making the San Rafael Wilderness the first to be added to the wilderness system under terms of the 1964 act. That occurred on March 21, 1968.

And on September 28, 1984, just 5 years ago, President Reagan signed into law legisla-

tion which I authored creating the Dick Smith Wilderness as the newest wilderness addition in Santa Barbara County.

It is my fond hope that by this time next year, we will also be celebrating the addition of another 378,000 acres of wilderness in Los Padres National Forest, under the provision of my bill, H.R. 1473, passed by this House on October 16. Included in the bill is a 51,000-acre addition to the San Rafael Wilderness, a 38,000-acre addition to the Ventana Wilderness in Ventura County, and the creation of four new wilderness areas, including the Sespe Wilderness in Ventura County—211,000 acres—the Matilija Wilderness—30,000 acres—in Ventura and Santa Barbara Counties, the San Emigdiggo Wilderness—36,000 acres—in Ventura and Kern Counties, and the Garcia Wilderness—11,600 acres—in the San Luis Obispo County.

Mr. Speaker, as we look back today from the perspective of a quarter-century, we can see that the 1964 Wilderness Act was one of the most significant conservation bills this body has ever enacted. Because of that act, we have preserved some of the most primitive and spectacular areas of wilderness on Earth. I ask my colleagues to join with me, the Forest Service, the National Audubon Society, and the Sierra Club in commemorating the 25th anniversary of this magnificent achievement this Sunday.

SOVIET PRISON SYSTEM

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 15, 1989

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, In August of this year, two of our colleagues, Representatives FRANK WOLF and CHRIS SMITH, traveled to the Soviet Union to review that nation's prison system. Their trip included a visit to the notorious Perm 35, a political prison camp.

Despite being granted unprecedented access to Perm 35's facilities and inmates, Representatives WOLF and SMITH found that the Soviet's would have to implement far-reaching and permanent reforms in order to meet their commitments as stated in the Helsinki accords.

As a member of the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, on which I serve with these two gentlemen, I found their report to be most useful and interesting. I would like to take this opportunity to insert sections of the delegation's final report into the RECORD. I expect my colleagues will find the report of great value.

CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION TO THE SOVIET UNION AND PERM LABOR CAMP 35

U.S. REPS. FRANK WOLF AND CHRIS SMITH,
AUGUST 4-11, 1989

(Final Report, Delegation Findings and Follow-up, October 1989)

This report provides a brief account of the findings of the Wolf/Smith delegation to the USSR, outlines our joint follow-up initiatives, and offers recommendations for U.S. officials and non-government organizations and activists interested in the progress of legal and penal reforms, prison and labor

camp conditions, and the status of alleged political prisoners.

Purpose of the trip: Inspection visit to Perm Labor Camp 35 and substantive discussions on legal and penal reforms and human rights. U.S. Reps. Frank Wolf and Chris Smith, accompanied by Richard Stephenson of the U.S. State Department, interviewed 23 of the 38 inmates reportedly still in Perm 35 at the time of the trip, and one inmate at the Perm investigation prison.

BACKGROUND AND FINDINGS

Perm 35, a Soviet correctional labor camp known for its severe conditions and mistreatment of prisoners, including prisoners of conscience, was the principal focus of our delegation. Marking the first time any U.S. or Western Official has been allowed into a Soviet "political" labor camp, the trip's findings served to confirm and amplify much of the existing documentation on camp conditions and the existence of many prisoners believed to be incarcerated for basically political activities.

Helsinki Watch, Amnesty International, and others, including former prisoners themselves, provided background information for this trip. Many well-known political prisoners have been confined in the Perm Camp complex, which now includes only Perm 35: Natan Sharansky, Professor Yuri Orlov, Alexander Ginsburg, Deacon Valdimir Rusak, Father Alfonsas Svarinskas, and many others.

Interviews with prisoners ranged from 5-40 minutes, all in the presence of camp administrators and an official of the Soviet Ministry of Internal Affairs (MVD). We viewed punishment cells and other areas of the camp and were permitted to take photographs and videotape much of the camp and our interviews with prisoners.

The broader purpose of the delegation was to discuss Soviet progress toward legal reform advancing the "rule of law" in Soviet society. That is, our discussion focused on the need to institutionalize the positive changes occurring in Soviet human rights practices, open up the Soviet prison and labor camp system to greater scrutiny, and establish due process. We held discussions with Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) officials on legal reforms, including the critically important draft laws on "freedom of conscience" (whose principal impact will be upon religious communities), draft laws on emigration, and reform of the Soviet criminal code. The delegation questioned representatives of the Procurator General and Ministry of Internal Affairs (MVD) regarding the Soviet penal system.

As members of the U.S. Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe (Helsinki Commission), we emphasized that our interests in proposed Soviet legislation is to find indications that changes are systemic and not simply arbitrary. We reminded Soviet officials of the importance which the American people place on respect for fundamental human rights like freedom of speech, peaceful assembly and the right to publish and organize independent groups. While not presuming to "teach" this to the Soviets, we spoke about the lasting impressions such changes would make on the American people. For religious believers, in particular, a well-written law on conscience will offer legal recourse should local authorities decide to be heavy-handed. With respect to the 1991 Human Rights Conference in Moscow, we stressed that the adoption and implementation of laws guarantee-

ing freedom of conscience will have a direct bearing on U.S. support and enthusiasm for the Conference.

The rights of religious believers, including those in prison, was our major concern in meetings with the MVD, Council on Religious Affairs and religious officials, including the All-Union Council of Evangelical Christians/Baptists (Baptist Union). We also spoke with activists and dissidents in the religious communities, including former prisoners, to find their perspective on the present situation for religious communities in the USSR.

Our visit to Perm Labor Camp 35 was a key element in the overall equation of assessing Soviet human rights performance. The Soviet "gulag" (Russian acronym for the Soviet labor camp system) remains a stark symbol of "old thinking" in a country where political reform and dissent are coming into the open. Glasnost, or openness, has failed thus far to penetrate into the gulag, either to change conditions in the labor camps or to impact penal procedures which have led to systematically cruel and unusual punishment. It is important to recognize that the lingering fear of incarceration in the Soviet gulag threatens to hold hostage any meaningful reforms in Soviet society. Bringing "glasnost to the gulag" is an important step the Soviets can take to deal with concerns that President Mikhail Gorbachev's reforms might be reversed or undermined.

We have urged the Soviets to begin a process of opening up prisons and labor camps to independent human rights monitors, both Westerners and Soviet citizens. We have encouraged human rights organizations to request access to prisons and labor camps. And finally, we pressed the Soviets to permit visits by clergyman and to allow religious literature into prisons and labor camps.

Our foremost concern remains the plight of the 24 prisoners whom we met in Perm 35. They have endured severe conditions and several of them are already counted by the United States among the nearly one hundred remaining suspected political prisoners in the Soviet Union. U.S. human rights policy has long embraced advocacy for individual prisoners' cases, a practice rooted in American values recognizing the inherent dignity and rights of each human being.

Our evaluation of the Perm 35 cases in question is based on the claims of several inmates that they are political prisoners, the documentation of human rights groups which support those claims, and the findings from our interviews. Our conclusion is that, regardless of any dispute over these definitions of political prisoners, most of these prisoners would not be prosecuted for similar "crimes" today, or their offenses would be treated far less severely. In view of the excessive punishment endured by these prisoners, we have called on the Soviets to reexamine their cases in the context of "new political thinking" and release them on humanitarian grounds.

PROSPECTS FOR LEGAL AND PENAL REFORMS

To the Soviets' credit, the kind of access we were granted to Perm 35 would have been unthinkable even months ago. The Soviets have closed down two political labor camps in the vicinity of Perm 35 for lack of need as a result of prisoner amnesties. Soviet authorities say that they have removed hundreds of camp guards responsible for past human rights abuses. Officials of the Soviet Procuracy, as well as the new Su-

preme Soviet legislature, have talked about penal reforms. The highest ranking Soviet procurator supervising Legality in Correctional Facilities, Yuri Khitrin, admitted to us that it was necessary to discuss "humanizing" the Soviet penal system.

These statements would bode well for the prospect of reform. However, the practical impact on prison and labor camp conditions has thus far been minimal, and the Soviets have publicly stated few commitments to improve or reconstitute their gulag practices. On the other hand, the Soviets have promised for more than two years to institute legal reform which will decriminalize political dissent.

We discussed legal reforms with officials of the Council on Religious Affairs. Deputy Minister Alexander Ivogin explained to us that they were reluctant to discuss a draft of "laws on conscience" which we put before them—one of two thus far published. Ivogin claimed that the new law on religious groups had not yet been formally drafted for consideration by the Supreme Soviet. An official from CRA's legal office, Tatyana Belokopitova, offered a very disappointing response on the question of requiring registration of religious groups. The latest proposal would establish the right of "juridical person" (legal recourse) only for religious groups who submit to registering with central religious authorities. This proposal would fail to resolve either the present lack of legal rights for all churches or the desire of many believers not to register—it would instead pit these concerns against each other.

In a meeting with First Deputy Foreign Minister Anatoly Adamishin, the question of new religious laws was side-stepped by referring us to the Council on Religious Affairs. However, Mr. Adamishin assured us that the Supreme Soviet would place a high priority on new religious laws during its fall session. He was less optimistic about action on draft emigration (exit/entry) legislation. In general, Adamishin declared that economic and constitutional reforms would take precedent over both matters. On freedom of conscience, Adamishin commented, "We used to have a problem in regards to freedom of conscience, but we never had a total absence of religious freedom. The freedom to perform religious rites was always allowed, so we are not starting from scratch."

Regarding penal reforms, there appears to be a much tougher hill to climb. We met with a panel of procurators and investigators from the All-Union Procuracy and Ministry of Internal Affairs who denied our references to the arduous conditions in prisons and labor camps. We encountered a Soviet willingness to discuss "rule of law" questions, even while some observations caused a degree of discomfort: prosecutors bring charges only with sufficient evidence for a presumption of guilt; they are held responsible for "losing" cases; and all trial attorneys are answerable to the Procurator General.

We raised the issue of establishing due process for charges brought while prisoners are serving sentences—no sooner had we left than Mikhail Kazachkov was victimized for such pitfalls in the Soviet system. We identified those issues raised by former prisoners; cruel punishments, malnourishment, inadequate medical care, severe restrictions, on family visits. We were assured that draft legislation excludes provisions which disallowed family visits in the past. In addition, we were told that the Procuracy now shares

the responsibility for supervision of correctional facilities with public commissions under the Supreme Soviet which guarantee "law, legality and order."

The Soviets indicated openness to future visits to prisons and labor camps by official and non-official groups. Mr. Khitrin offered agreement in principle to a follow-up by Director of the U.S. Bureau of Prisons, Mr. Michael Quilan, and Chairman of Prison Fellowship International, Mr. Charles Colson. We mentioned that groups such as Amnesty International, Helsinki Watch and the International Red Cross should be permitted access to prisoners in prisons and labor camps to monitor and report on conditions. We advocated on behalf of Independent Soviet monitors who wish to have access to correctional facilities.

Finally, we received assurance that prisoners could have Bibles and other religious literature and that clergy would be allowed to visit. Both have been forbidden in law and practice in the past. Khitrin told us that a decision had been made that from now on "all correctional labor colonies will have Bibles in necessary quantities and permit ministers of faith to visit." We urged that Soviets to put such commitments into practice by granting requests to visit prisons and camps.

FOLLOW-UP AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Release of Perm 35 prisoners

We have an obligation to work for the immediate release of all remaining Perm prisoners on humanitarian grounds. The Soviets are obligated to release all political prisoners in compliance with their commitments under the Helsinki Final Act and Vienna Concluding Document. In addition, one criteria for agreeing to Moscow Human Rights Conference was the release of all political prisoners. While Soviet authorities have raised questions in connection with many of the cases, we as members of the Helsinki Commission have argued that the burden of proof is on the Soviets to prove the individuals in question are criminals. We have initiated or recommended the following action of behalf of remaining prisoners, including those in Perm 35:

(1) We have publicly called on the Soviets to release all those in Perm 35 convicted for nonviolent acts. We believe that in view of the excessive and cruel punishment these prisoners have suffered, a positive Soviet response would signal a truly humanitarian gesture.

(2) We have written Secretary of State James Baker to urge him to continue the practice of raising individual cases at the highest levels in U.S.-Soviet dialogue.

(3) We have discussed Soviet reforms and the status of prisoners with Deputy Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger, urging that human rights remain a top priority in U.S.-Soviet relations. While Soviet human rights improvements have occurred, we should continue identifying problems that persist and pressing our concerns while the Soviets seem willing to discuss and respond to them.

(4) We have urged human rights groups to advocate the immediate release of political prisoners.

(5) We urge concerned Westerners to reinvigorate campaigns of behalf of these prisoners, including letter-writing to Soviet officials, camp authorities and to the prisoners themselves.

Advancing glasnost to the Gulag

The Soviets should begin a process of opening up prisons and labor camps to interested individuals and human rights groups. Only by following our inspection visit by permitting further visits will the Soviets make progress in erasing the Stalinist stigma of the gulag.

(1) We have urged Westerners and human rights organizations to request to visit prisons and labor camps and meet with prisoners in order to report on conditions.

(2) We have urged members of the media, particularly the Moscow press corps, to make visits and report on prisons and labor camps. Since our visit, a few members of the media have been granted access to camps.

(3) We have helped to secure official Soviet approval for the visit of Bureau of Prisons Director, Michael Quinlin, and Prison Fellowship International chairman, Charles Colson, to visit several prisons and labor camps in the USSR and discuss reforms and ways to reduce crime and recidivism in that country.

(4) We have urged that Western leaders and human rights groups advocate on behalf of Soviet citizens who wish to visit prisons and labor camps, including clergy to perform religious rites or offer pastoral counsel.

(5) We have raised these concerns in congressional hearings, and support Helsinki Commission hearing to focus on conditions in the Soviet gulag.

Reforms

(1) We have shared our findings on the progress of legal reforms—including "freedom of conscience," freedom of emigration, and criminal code revisions—with prominent non-government organizations and urge their continued vigilance in encouraging further institutionalization of basic freedoms and that such laws be consistent with international law and with CSCE commitments.

(2) We have raised concerns about Soviet legal reforms in recent hearings sponsored by the Congressional Human Rights Caucus and, in the past, in CSCE hearings.

(3) We have expressed our support to Soviet and American officials for programs developed in a human rights framework to promote Soviet progress on "rule of law" issues and in other areas where U.S. expertise is helpful and welcomed by the Soviets.

PRISONERS MET AT PERM 35

Following is the list of prisoners (not all of them are necessarily political prisoners) who spoke with Reps. Wolf and Smith at Perm Labor Camp 35 in August 1989. For more information on these prisoners and their cases, please contact Helsinki Commission (U.S. Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, House Annex 2, Room 237, Washington, D.C. 20515).

Mailing address for prisoners (Moscow post office box): SSSR, RSFSR, S. Moskva uchr. 5110/VS, Last name, First initial.

Aleksandr Goldovich, Bogdan Klimchak, Viktor Makarov, Aleksandr Rasskazov, Valery Smirnov, Igor Mogil'nikov, Aleksandr Udachin, Maksim Ivanov, Vadim Arenberg, Akhmet Kolpakbayev, Igor Fedotkin, and Viktor Olinsnevich.

Ruslan Ketentchiyev, Lenoid Lubman, Nikolay Nukradze, Mikhailov Kazachkov, Oleg Mikhaylov, Yuri Pavlov, Arnol'd Anderson, Vyacheslav Cherepanov, Vladimir Potashov, Anatoliy Filatov, Vladimir Tishchenkov, and Unidentified Central Asian.

Acknowledgment: We wish to thank Richard Stephenson, Soviet Desk Officer at the

State Department, who accompanied us on the trip to Perm 35, providing translation and other assistance.

EAST GERMANY: A COMMUNIST REGIME UNDER SIEGE**HON. NORMAN F. LENT**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 15, 1989

Mr. LENT. Mr. Speaker, for 28 years, the Berlin Wall has stood as the terrifying, impenetrable symbol of Communist oppression. But recently, the world witnessed a powerful drama when, as President Bush put it, "The wall came tumbling down." Mere stone and mortar cannot contain the human spirit that thirsts for freedom. The tens of thousands of East Germans who have marched in a protest for self-determination will not be satisfied with open borders. "Free elections" is their battle cry in this revolution for democracy. I know my colleagues here in Congress and freedom-loving people throughout the world share my hopes that the East Germans will be victorious in their struggle for democratic reforms.

Historical perspective is crucial to understanding the situation in Germany today. Therefore, I'm pleased to bring to my colleagues' attention an article on this subject written by Mr. Sean King entitled "East Germany: A Communist Regime Under Siege." Sean is a constituent of mine from Seaford, and the son of Nassau County Comptroller Peter King. Sean is a sophomore at the American University's School of International Service.

This is an excellent, well written analysis, and I hope Sean will continue his writing with a follow-up story as the drama in East Germany unfolds. I hereby submit the article for inclusion in today's CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. Thank you:

EAST GERMANY: A COMMUNIST REGIME UNDER SIEGE—DEMONSTRATIONS AND EMIGRANTS UNDERMINE THE AUTHORITY OF THE GOVERNMENT

(By Sean King)

October 7, 1949 saw the creation of the German Democratic Republic (GDR), better known as East Germany. Formed shortly after the creation of West Germany, whose capital is Bonn, the GDR has consistently served as the European antithesis of democracy and social justice. Guided by the Soviets, who occupied Germany's eastern zone, the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and its leader, Wilhelm Pieck, took over this new German communist state, East Berlin, the sector of the city the Soviets occupied following World War II, became the capital of the new country.

Today the East German government practices perhaps the most regimented form of state communism, however East Germans enjoy a far better material lifestyle than their Polish, Bulgarian, and even Soviet comrades. This is partly due to special post-war attention from Moscow and West Germany. East Berlin's historical link with Bonn has helped bring much needed Western currency into the GDR, and borderless trade with West Germany has given East Germany a back door into the European Economic Community.

However, the GDR's land frontier with West Germany is anything but borderless. Immediately following the division of Germany, Moscow administered the construction of an almost insurmountable border with the West in order to prevent disenfranchised citizens from fleeing. Stalin used this border to cut off auto and rail access to Berlin's western sectors, which resulted in the Berlin Airlift of March, 1948.

Despite the formidable barrier with the West, many East Germans, frustrated with their communist government, fled west through Berlin. By 1961, one in every six or 2,800,000 East Germans, had fled west via this route. The refugee hemorrhage was brutally halted by then-East German leader Walter Ulbricht and Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchev. On August 13, 1961 barbed wire was strung down the middle of the city, separating it into East and West sections. The wire was heavily guarded, and eventually became a permanent 176 kilometer-long stone structure known as the Berlin Wall.

Today East Germans are permitted by their government to travel throughout the Warsaw Pact nations with relatively few restrictions. When reform-minded Hungary this year opened its border with Austria, thousands of East Germans travelled freely to Hungary and moved west through the open border. Czechoslovakia attempted to assist its East German ally by stopping all East German citizens without permission from East Berlin from entering Hungary. However, the halted exodus sparked a wave of protest that has continued for the past month. Thousands of East Germans still fled from their homeland, taking refuge in the West German embassies in Warsaw, Poland, and Prague, Czechoslovakia. Living conditions in the West Germans' Prague embassy very quickly became overcrowded and filthy, and more East Germans were trying to get in every day. The East German government finally authorized the refugees to leave Prague for the West in an attempt to prevent bad press coverage from overshadowing the 40th anniversary of the GDR.

On October 8, 1989, students from American University protested outside the East German embassy. The protest commemorated the fortieth anniversary of a Communist state in East Germany. At the same time, on the other side of the world, refugees were huddled under tents in the back yard of the West German embassy in Prague, replacing those who had just fled on freedom trains for the West. In Berlin, Erich Honecker and Mikhail Gorbachev were reviewing East German troops as they paraded not ten blocks from the Berlin Wall.

East German leader Erich Honecker, after closing the GDR's borders with Poland and Czechoslovakia, fell victim to intense social unrest. Mass demonstrations in Dresden, Leipzig, and East Berlin drew crowds which at times numbered more than 100,000. Such unrest and opposition has not been seen in East Germany since the bloodily-suppressed uprising of June 17, 1953, when 800 Germans were slaughtered by Soviet and East German troops. The tremendous rejection of Honecker after over twenty-five years as East Germany's leader, pushed the ruling Communist party to oust the 77-year old ailing chief. On October 23 Egon Krenz, East Germany's former state security chief, was elected by the Communist party to replace Honecker. He barely received enough votes for the promotion. Many top Party representatives insubordinately voted against Krenz, who is alleged to have an al-

cohol problem. Such opposition is unprecedented in East Germany's history.

Krenz is the new leader of East Germany. The coming months will reveal whether Krenz, unlike Honecker, can be swayed by the policies of Glasnost, or if he will suppress his people and turn East Berlin into a European Tiananmen Square.

A TRIBUTE TO STUDENTS AT BARSTOW'S HINKLEY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 15, 1989

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention today a group of fine young students in Barstow, CA, who recently made a decision that will affect their lives for many years to come.

In October, over 1,000 students at Hinkley Elementary School in grades 4 through 8 signed pledges to abstain from the use of all drugs and to live a drug-free life. The students were participating in the "Drug Use is Life Abuse" program, an effort to inform young people about the dangers of drug use. I believe their commitment sets a fine example not only for the other students attending their school, but to people of all ages.

Mr. Speaker, as we continue to fight the war on drugs, it is extremely important that we recognize the efforts of those who are making valuable contributions. I hope you will join me today, Mr. Speaker, in congratulating each and every one of these fine students at Hinkley Elementary School who have made a lifetime commitment to remain drug free.

COUNTERTERRORISM R&D

HON. WM. S. BROOMFIELD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 15, 1989

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, in the course of the House/Senate conference on the Foreign Relations Authorization Act the attached statement of managers language was agreed to but inadvertently left out of the conference report. In order that the Counterterrorism R&D Program is not overlooked, I would like to call the following language to the attention of my colleagues.

COUNTERTERRORISM R&D

An effective and properly funded and coordinated U.S. government counterterrorism research and development effort is needed to develop measures to thwart the increasingly sophisticated weapons used by terrorists, such as the plastic explosives used to blow up Pan Am 103. The use of difficult-to-detect plastic explosives and the dangers posed by chemical and other threats underscores the need to develop equipment capable of detecting threats and assisting counterterrorism forces. Therefore the Managers believe the Administration should assign high priority to the interagency counterterrorism research and development program coordinated by the State Department to fill the gaps identified in previ-

ously existing counterterrorism research and development. The Managers therefore support the Administration's request of \$6 million dollars for the program and urge that the program be fully funded in FY 1991.

SOUR MILK

HON. DAVID R. OBEY

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 15, 1989

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, mismanagement in our Nation's dairy purchase policies have resulted in the virtual elimination of Government-held stocks of cheese and nonfat dry milk. Cheese has disappeared from commodity distribution programs, the Federal Government has been forced to bid for dairy products on the commercial market in order to meet its nutrition program commitments, and food processors are seeing severe shortages and skyrocketing prices for nonfat dry milk.

The losers are the poor, the elderly, and the homeless who rely upon distributions of commodities such as cheese to supplement their diet. They are the American taxpayers who must foot the bill for the higher cost of purchasing dairy products on the open market instead of through the Dairy Price Support Program. They are food processors who are scrambling for supplies. And they are family dairy farmers trying to run a business in a market where prices resemble a roller coaster, and who are being told to expect another dairy support price cut on January 1 because, according to the Department of Agriculture, Federal stocks of dairy products are too high.

This unjustifiable and bizarre policy is causing consternation and bewilderment in the dairying regions of our Nation. With an eye on the reauthorization of Federal agricultural programs in 1990, I commend to your attention the following editorial from the Abbotsford Tribune-Phonograph, a smalltown publication from America's dairy heartland.

SOUR MILK

We must caution any local dairy farmer who would try to explain the ins and outs of the federal government's dairy price support program to a dairy cow. She might give sour milk.

Despite the fact that the federal government's dairy shelves for non-fat dry milk and cheese are virtually bare, the government has every intention of lowering the dairy price support an additional fifty cents on Jan. 1, 1990.

The milk glut continues, the federal government argues—even though the Commodity Credit Corporation paid thirty cents over support price in July for 74,000 pounds of American cheese destined for the National School Lunch program. And even though cheese and non-fat dry milk have been discontinued in distributions to homeless and low-income people through the Temporary Emergency Food Assistance Program.

The support price cut is automatic, given the federal government's purchase of over five billion pounds of milk equivalent this past year. The Commodity Credit Corporation now measures its annual purchase of surplus milk at nine billion pounds.

According to the National Milk Producers Federation, however, the milk surplus is a

myth. The nine billion pound figure is arrived at by counting CCC purchases of milk based on butter-fat only. If you count CCC purchases of milk based on milk solids-not-fat, however, the CCC's milk purchases drops to only one billion pounds per year.

The dairy industry has done a good job of selling more low-fat dairy products to the American consumer, but hasn't increased proportionately its sales of butter. We know that consumers favor a low-fat diet. Yet, the federal government fails to note the dairy industry's great strides—concentrating only on the accumulating dairy fat.

What is even more frustrating is that the US Department of Agriculture knows full well that it is playing around with the milk surplus numbers, but refuses to recognize reality as long as the federal government can save money in the dairy price support program.

Charles Shaw, an economist who heads the dairy support group at the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service of USDA, is quoted in the Milwaukee Sentinel as saying that changing the way his agency counts the surplus would not be appropriate right now. Washington is looking for "ways to save the most money for taxpayers" he is reported to have said.

Dairy farmers can only be bitter about a federal government that has punished them severely to get milk production down to supply-demand levels, but continues to whip them to save a few shekels for political purposes.

Insult is added to injury when the Bush administration Agriculture Secretary Clayton Yeutter has proposed ending import restrictions on imported dairy products—another kick in the pants to a dairy industry that is trying to live within a domestic supply-and-demand framework.

The reality here is that the Bush administration is pummeling the Midwest dairy producer. We call on the Wisconsin congressional delegation to start howling in outrage and blaze a trail for equity in the 1990 Farm Bill.

THE 75TH ANNIVERSARY OF STONE HARBOR

HON. WILLIAM J. HUGHES

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 15, 1989

Mr. HUGHES. Mr. Speaker, today, I rise to congratulate the borough of Stone Harbor, NJ, which is celebrating its 75th anniversary.

This October, Stone Harbor capped off a year long celebration commemorating its past. I had the privilege of attending a portion of these celebrations, which brought back many happy memories of my boyhood.

In fact, I recall well the time, almost 50 years ago, when I would take the little ferry boat—the *Nellie Bly*—from Angelsea, across Grassy Sound, over to Stone Harbor. That's where I would earn extra money cleaning fish on the dock. These recollections were brought back, in particular, by a wonderful video production of the borough's history that was put together by the chairman of the anniversary event, Mr. Jack Fitzpatrick.

Indeed, an outstanding job was done in preparing for this celebration by Mayor Arden W. Hand; the Borough Council; Jane Scott, the

borough historian; and the service clubs which worked so hard in planning for the celebration—the Risley Club, the Point Club, the Beach Club, and the Bay Club.

At a time when many resorts are becoming increasingly commercialized and losing their sense of community, it is gratifying to see that places like Stone Harbor have been able to retain much of its history without sacrificing modern goals.

The beauty and achievement of this beach front resort is a tribute to the concerns and efforts of its citizens and should serve as a beacon to all communities. On behalf of the Second Congressional District of New Jersey I would like to applaud the 75th anniversary of Stone Harbor and the continued effort to maintain the past while moving toward the future.

For the benefit of my colleagues, I insert into the RECORD at this point an excellent article on Stone Harbor's anniversary which appeared in a recent edition of the Sandpaper newspaper:

A SLICE OF SMALL-TOWN LIFE—LOOKING BACK ON 75 YEARS IN STONE HARBOR
(By Ken Kirsch)

There isn't any one thing about Stone Harbor that sets it apart from the rest of the community on the Cape. It's a combination of things, as many tangible as intangible. But one thing is clear about the way of things in Stone Harbor. It's all according to plan.

This weekend, the borough plans to cap off a year-long celebration of its 75th anniversary with a nostalgic look at its past.

"In a few words, the borough is well-developed, neat and clean," said Borough Administrator Thomas Flud. "It's success lies in the consistency of planning." The plan was one carefully laid out by the borough's first inhabitants.

Jane Letzkus Scott is the borough's historian. The title is a fitting one. Her grandfather, John Larsen, helped found the borough of Stone Harbor. When the borough became incorporated in 1914, Larsen became its first clerk.

In the early 1900s, the South Jersey Realty company had set up shop at the shore and begun developing Stone Harbor. The company already had Stone Harbor's sister community of Avalon to its credit, so its expansion into the southern end of the island was a natural one. Larsen came to work for the company as its first pay clerk soon afterward, and took an active role in putting the borough together from the gritty expanse of sandy meadows it once was.

"The only way to get from 83rd Street to 96th Street in those days was by horse drawn carriage on the beach," Scott said, pointing to a historic photo from her many files. "That's how rough it was in the beginning."

From the start, the borough has been a tribute to planning. Scott's photos show off the outlined streets, tailored curbs and straight-as-an-arrow sidewalks that still mark the town. Thing is, though, in 1908, it was all done by horse and carriage. No bulldozers, no backhoes. Things started slowly.

"There might have been eight houses or so in the first group that went up," Scott said. "When I was a little girl here, there were no more than 30 kids in the first school."

The South Jersey Company sought to promote the fledgling real estate venture.

Needing a connection to the mainland to prove the area was a viable homestead, developers sought to connect the island to Cape May Court House by rail line. The Stone Harbor Railroad supplied the borough with fabrics, tools and foodstuffs for years. It was one of few ventures that didn't prove a success the first time around, however.

The railroad project got off the ground in odd fashion. The Company bought some 45-foot long rails, which were cheaper than standard 30-foot rails, and prone to derailments. In addition, since the Company couldn't afford regulation ties, they cut their own in the woods using a rented sawmill. A cumbersome engine, far too heavy for the rails, was purchased at a savings, and so the rail was ready for its first test.

The railroad's maiden voyage in 1912, not surprisingly, was beset with derailments, and the project was abandoned until 1920. The second try proved more successful, and the rail line was used extensively for six years afterward.

Time passed calmly in Stone Harbor for the decades that followed, and little changed. By 1985, the borough had expanded to its present size. During that time, however, the downtown business district had begun to show signs of age. Again, the uniformity of planning which marked the borough's early days was what would save its most prized tourist attraction. And so the 96th St. Revitalization Project was born.

The project, officials believed, needed a committee all its own to oversee it. The borough created the Architectural Review Board as part of the plan. William Fox was appointed chairman, and still serves in that capacity today. Fox's group was singular in purpose.

"We wanted to make sure that things like signs and colors were done in good taste, and not gaudy," Fox said. "We were trying to keep the town a real nice place to visit, not the glitzy type of place some have fallen into." To do that, however, the group itself had to be carefully planned.

"It's hard to legislate good taste, so we made sure we had architects, engineers, interior decorators and people like that on the board who knew their stuff," he said. It was about this time that developer Gerald Katzoff came to town.

Katzoff had recently bought up a group of aging properties along 96th Street, including a movie theater, miniature golf course, and some retail shops. More importantly, however, he had already made waves next door in Avalon when he razed the beloved, but worn, Avalon Hotel. The chic hotel which now stands on the lot became a symbol of the future for the island: upscale, in good taste, and, above all, well-planned. It was the idea he took with him to Stone Harbor.

"The members of Architectural Review Board were very concerned about access, parking, and the overall look of Stone Harbor," Katzoff said. "That kind of concern only helps developers like me, it doesn't hurt. I had no difficulty conforming to the look they wanted."

All told, Katzoff spent some \$25 million constructing the 17-shop Harbor Square Mall, completing renovations on the existing golf course and movie theater and purchasing the Shelter Haven Motel.

"I think we were critical, yet fair," Fox said of the project. "We realize someone's in the business to make a dollar and we can't interfere. But we think you can do that without the neon signs and flashing lights."

The Architectural Review Board remains the governing body of the commercial district, its sole concern.

Though it may seem, at times, a town apart from its neighbors, Stone Harbor is still a resort seeking the summer trade like everyone else. They have the same problems, albeit smaller, that occur everywhere else along the shore, except for one. As luck, or fate, would have it, the borough has never had a beach closing.

"It's definitely not an entity unto itself," said Police Chief James Sweitzer. "We deal with the same problems here as the rest of the shore. We have noisy parties, drunks, break-ins, parking problems and the rest of it."

The town depends heavily on a core crowd which own and rent duplexes in the town to return year after year for the summer. There is no tourism development commission. The Chamber of Commerce handles promotion of the borough with a successful, small-scale program—\$8,000 a year for local newspaper and radio ads, and another \$12,500 for a glossy tourism brochure. The borough's logo, "The Seashore at its Best," is recognized by few outside Stone Harbor.

In the off-season, however, the borough's 1,277 residents take care of their own. People smile here, and say hello to passing strangers. It's not uncommon to see members of the Volunteer Fire Department chatting with locals while sitting in their cars at a red light. The borough had a successful recycling program years before it became mandatory. Last year, Stone Harbor recycled 25 percent of its trash, surpassing by far the state-mandated goal of 15 percent.

"There are a great many families that have their roots here, so to speak," Scott said. "People thoroughly enjoy the community life here and they enjoy knowing everybody."

That becomes evident inside Fred's Tavern on 96th Street. The bar, owned by Mayor Arden Hand, is a comfortable repose where locals shoot pool and converse about daily life.

It's usually pretty quiet," said bartender of 15 years Bob Jaep. "Nothing much happens out of the ordinary down here."

While it may be true that the days pass quietly in Stone Harbor, residents can't claim the island all their own, even in the off-season. A six-block square patch of green between 111th and 117th streets is where the island's other residents live. On a good day, the birds may well outnumber the people of Stone Harbor.

The Stone Harbor Bird Sanctuary is the only such wildlife sanctuary within the boundaries of a municipality in the United States, and one of only two in the world. (The other is in Japan.) It's home to flocks of egrets, ibises, herons, and other indigenous shore birds.

Early in the morning, the birds can be spotted leaving the sanctuary to feed in the adjacent wetlands. Even the birds feeding grounds are protected as part of the preservation plan. The Wetlands Institute, technically in Middle Township, guards the critical habitat with a watchful eye.

Each year, the borough helps the Wetlands Institute stage events for its annual Wings 'N Water Festival. This weekend, however, the borough is honoring its own in the culmination of a year-long celebration of its 75th anniversary. The year-long celebration has seen a small-scale resurrection of the Stone Harbor Marathon, the Stone Harbor Mile. The Chamber of Commerce

put together a historic film for lectures held at different times during the year, and an official borough history was written. The Stone Harbor Garden Club held a flower show recently, in addition to other events.

This weekend's events will begin today, Oct. 6, with a special meeting of Mayor Hand and Borough Council in a tent at the 81st Street Recreation Field at 7:30 p.m. Following the meeting, the U.S. Coast Guard Band will play a musical program.

An anniversary parade with over 50 entrants from the community will begin Oct. 7 at noon at 96th Street. It will follow a northerly route on 1st Avenue and conclude at the recreation field.

The celebration will conclude Oct. 8 with a lobster/clambake at the recreation field from 1-4 p.m. Tickets are required for this event, all of which have been sold.

ENLIGHTENING SERIES ON "THE NEW EUROPE" BY McCLATCHY NEWS

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 15, 1989

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I would like to enter into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a second installment of articles by McClatchy News Washington Bureau Chief Leo Rennert and a group of McClatchy reporters on the emergence of "The New Europe." The series reflects countless hours of research and interviews and is quite possibly the most extensive and comprehensive look yet in any American newspaper at the new economic reality emerging from the European Community. Because of the relevant content of these stories and the useful information they will provide my colleagues, I will be submitting a third installment of the series in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD tomorrow.

The article follows:

AMERICAN FIRMS LONG ON STUDY, SHORT ON ACTION

(By Leo Rennert)

LONDON.—The fabled Yankee trader, chasing financial rainbows to the far corners of the world, is becoming a rare species.

At least, that's the impression on this side of the Atlantic where major new business opportunities loom with the creation of a unified market by the 12 nations of the European Community.

With the EC racing to dismantle all internal barriers by the end of 1992, outsiders are pouring into Europe to establish commercial beachheads and take full advantage of a prosperous market of 324 million consumers.

Swiss and Swedish firms, whose countries are outside the EC, are expanding branch operations and buying up older companies to share in the expected bonanza. From the Pacific Rim, Japan and South Korea are rushing in with major new investments.

But U.S. business, with few exceptions, is doing a slow-motion dance—studying, monitoring, exploring the pluses and minuses of the new Europe, but seemingly reluctant to plunge ahead in a big way.

There are several reasons for this reticent attitude. Many American firms have been spooked by warnings that they view as protectionist of a "Fortress Europe" with high external trade walls. The United States also

is paying a high price for devaluation of the dollar, which doesn't go as far as the yen in buying European assets.

European-based U.S. diplomats and business executives believe American companies that miss the boat will pay a high price in future years when it will have to compete not just with Japan but with formidable new European conglomerates at home and abroad.

They argue that while the EC undoubtedly will adopt trade policies that favor its own companies at the expense of foreign concerns, "Fortress Europe" fears are wildly exaggerated and, in any case, do not seem to deter more aggressive Japanese firms.

"This whole process is about strengthening European industry," says David Diebold, who recently completed a three-year stint as minister for commercial affairs at the U.S. Embassy in London. "There will be tricks and traps galore. As a government, we must do the best we can to watch and catch that. Competitive realities are always difficult. But we shouldn't sit back and whine about it."

"I do worry about American businesses that are not taking this seriously. Too many companies are still asleep at the switch. They don't grasp that 1992 already is here. Things are moving."

Diebold cautions that amid all the talk about Japan's dynamic moves into the EC, some things must be kept in perspective. Many big American firms like IBM, Ford and 3M have been in Europe for a long time and are well-positioned for 1992.

Ford began selling cars in Europe in 1903 and started manufacturing them in Britain in 1911—more than 25 years before Volkswagen was even founded. Today, Ford-Europe builds nearly 2 million cars a year and employs 100,000 workers. 3M set up shop in Europe 60 years ago and now has plants all over the continent and annual sales of \$2.5 billion.

As of last year, U.S. investments in Europe totaled \$152 billion; Japan's only \$21 billion. Following the lead of U.S. multinationals, some West Coast electronic firms and other American concerns are beginning to establish EC operations. For the moment, the United States is still Goliath to Japan's David.

But the Japanese are moving fast to catch up. Penetration of the EC by new U.S. firms—particularly medium- and small-size concerns—is more a trickle than a flood.

"European firms are becoming larger and stronger," says Cheryl Mooney, business development manager for the U.S. Chamber of Commerce in Britain. "Now is the time for U.S. firms to go on the offense."

"I would have thought that by now, we'd be getting calls all the time. But there hasn't been a flood of inquiries."

Mooney suggests the U.S. Commerce Department should work more closely with U.S. chamber offices in Europe. "We have the contacts, but sometimes we feel we're out of the loop," she complains.

David Lomax, a top economic adviser at the National Westminster Bank, believes the Japanese are making all the right moves in penetrating the European banking world, while American banks are hobbled by Third World debts and a depreciated dollar.

"The Japanese are moving in a very thorough and steady way," he says. "They are the most thorough analysts of 1992. They're building a big commercial beachhead and they haven't made any major mistakes. They're ready to do what they did in California—get into retail banking by buying up local institutions."

In Cologne, West Germany, the Federation of German Industries also offers a bleak assessment about U.S. vs. Japanese performance in Europe.

"The Japanese are far more aggressive than the Americans," says Karin Rogge, director of European affairs for the federation, which represents 80,000 German companies.

"The Japanese have promotion offices all over Germany and fact-finding missions throughout the EC. Japan is looking for financial incentives from state and local governments and encouraging a bidding war for investments."

Federation officials periodically get requests to set up trans-Atlantic video conferences to enable German business people to exchange views with U.S. Commerce Secretary Robert Mosbacher and American corporate chieftains.

"It's very boring and it doesn't accomplish anything," Rogge remarks.

She also emphasizes that if U.S. business wakes up too late, it will have lost the best locations and the best opportunities for 1992 hookups with European partners.

In Dublin, Ireland, there's a similar message from Jim Pilkington, finance director of a large-scale computer systems plant owned by Amdahl of Sunnyvale, Calif. "Americans are standing back a little to see what unfolds, while the Japanese are moving at a phenomenally fast pace," he observes.

Ireland is beginning to attract more U.S. computer firms, but the Japanese also are pouring in. Yamanouchi is building a big pharmaceutical plant north of Dublin with an investment of \$28 million.

Europe-based executives of U.S. firms reject fears that building American plants in Europe will cut down on the number of jobs in the United States. The world economy, they argue, now operates in a global village and industries must spread out accordingly.

They note that when Ford had a poor year in the United States in 1979, it managed to keep its American operations afloat with revenues from Europe. In their view, global diversification sharpens competitive skills and, by tapping talents on several continents, often leads to better product development and marketing strategies.

In Brussels, Belgium, where the EC is headquartered, a huge colony of lobbyists has sprung up as U.S. firms are scrambling to keep up with new business rules. Sometimes, they're behind the curve. The U.S. entertainment industry was slow to wake up to a new directive that restricts the number of American-made TV shows that can be shown on European stations.

Eamonn J. Bates, EC affairs manager of the American Chamber of Commerce in Belgium, estimates there are 2,000 representatives of private U.S. interests monitoring EC developments in Brussels and the number is expected to double by 1992.

Many of their concerns are focused on proposals that may require manufacturers to include a high percentage of local content in products before they are deemed "European" and allowed to be sold freely throughout the EC.

Still, Bates maintains that "Fortress Europe" fears are "born out of ignorance." Overseas and European manufacturers, he argues, will have an easier time doing business in the EC because they will need to comply with only a single set of safety, health and technical standards.

EUROPEANS SEE BETTER BUSINESS IN 1992

(By Leo Rennert)

LIEGE, BELGIUM.—Patrick De Maeyer can't wait for Europe 1992 and its unified market to become a reality. As manager of a plant that manufactures copper tubes for water and heating systems, he ships his wares to customers in half a dozen European countries.

Different product standards, time-consuming border checks, cumbersome certifications and inspections add hugely to his production and transportation costs.

Now, he can look forward to getting out of these straitjackets and operating freely in a market of 320 million consumers.

To De Maeyer, this means compliance with just one set of safety and technical standards and one set of inspectors roaming through his factory.

"Right now, we have to put up with British inspectors, German inspectors and French inspectors," he says. "We have a British inspector every three months for two days. He checks the whole production process. And he can stop the entire factory."

"As a matter of fact, two weeks after we began operating the plant, the British took away our licenses because of red tape on a change of ownership. We had to wait four months to get them back."

From this southeast corner of Belgium, De Maeyer's plant, a subsidiary of the \$3 billion Swedish Trelleborg conglomerate, is within close range of markets in France, West Germany, Luxembourg and the Netherlands.

But his trucks have to wait several hours at border stations to get their papers inspected. Some borders are closed altogether on some weekends. The result: Expensive add-on costs for transportation and warehousing that Europe 1992 promises to erase. "Right now, I need a full-time employee just to fill out customs forms," De Maeyer reports.

Once the borders are thrown open, he figures he can cut transit time in half for many of his truck runs—from six to three hours to Amsterdam, from four to two hours to Cologne.

Tanguy Schmitz, another Liege businessman, is also bullish about the 12-nation European Community's push for unification. He's marketing and financial director of a new genetic engineering firm, Eurogentec, that is developing vaccines to reduce viral infections in trout and salmon produced in commercial fish farms.

Because it believes Eurogentec is at the cutting edge of promising new technology, the EC funds 40 percent of the firm's research costs. Schmitz also expects other benefits.

"There will be one regulation for our vaccines instead of 12," he points out. "And we won't have to set up 12 subsidiaries. Taxes also may come down as the EC works to bring national tax rates closer together. Belgium now is heavy with taxes."

But there also are clouds on the horizon. Europe '92 has triggered a wave of cross-border mergers and buyouts. Schmitz isn't sure that his small firm can remain independent. "Maybe we can develop a vaccine against buyouts," he says. "It's a terrible virus."

Marcel Hartenstein, unlike the other two, doesn't expect big changes. He's a contractor who has a special process for rehabilitating gas, water and sewage pipes. His customers are mainly local governments and Hartenstein doesn't anticipate an invasion of

cutthroat competitors from other parts of the EC.

De Maeyer, however, tells him not to be so sure. Under new EC ground rules, public procurement contracts—15 percent of the gross national product of all member nations—will be thrown open to bidders from all sections of the EC.

"A Portuguese contractor could come to Liege and offer lower-priced competition," says De Maeyer. "He could bring with him workers who are paid 10 times less in wages."

"And where will he put them up?" asks a skeptical Hartenstein. "In tents, if he has to," says De Maeyer.

However, all three readily agree that, on balance, Europe '92 will spur economic growth and fuel expansion of their business operations. By 1992, De Maeyer expects his work force to grow from 212 to 250; Hartenstein projects an increase from 280 to 350, and Schmitz believes his 30-member staff may double in size.

"Big is good, it's the only way for Europe to compete with the United States and Japan," says Hartenstein.

All three see European unification as an inexorable process—despite British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's misgivings.

"The train is moving and the train is stronger than Mrs. Thatcher," says Schmitz.

DON'T JUST THROW MONEY AT THE DRUG PROBLEM

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 15, 1989

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I happen to have strongly agreed with President Bush's State of the Union Address, when he stated, "We will never win this war on drugs unless we stop demand for drugs." There is now a bipartisan consensus that the demand side of the equation offers the most promising, successful aspects of our drug war.

The following article written by Michael Massing recently was printed in the *Christian Science Monitor*. It addresses some very important aspects of our continued efforts and why drug rehab and education is so very important:

[From the *Christian Science Monitor*, Nov. 6, 1989]

DON'T JUST THROW MONEY AT THE DRUG PROBLEM

(By Michael Massing)

The recent seizure of 20 tons of cocaine in a suburban Los Angeles warehouse has inspired new calls for increased spending on the war on drugs. "Hey, Washington, listen to us," declared Los Angeles police chief Daryl Gates as he stood photogenically in front of 1,100 boxes of impounded cocaine. "We need help. We want you to double the number of DEA [Drug Enforcement Administration] agents out here."

Whenever a giant drug seizure is made, law-enforcement officials call a press conference, heap praise on their own brilliant detective work, then issue strenuous pleas for more money, more cops, and more guns. These officials need to admit the grim truth—that such seizures, far from justifying more police monies, prove the inability

of our enforcement agencies to solve the problem.

In the Los Angeles case, the uncovered cocaine was stored in an ordinary stucco warehouse in a suburban area. The building was left unguarded, its garage-like sliding door secured by a single \$6 lock. For so valuable a stock to be safeguarded in so blasé a manner can only mean that the warehouse was but one of many facilities in the Los Angeles area.

We can only conclude that the US is even more awash in cocaine than previously thought. The DEA had estimated world cocaine production at 350 to 400 tons a year, the majority of which enters the US. The L.A. bust—twice as large as the previous one on record—means that the figure should be revised radically upward. The consumption of cocaine in the US has remained constant at about 75 tons a year. The DEA would have to seize a dozen warehouses like the one in Los Angeles before it could begin to reduce the amount of cocaine on the nation's streets.

Today's drug traffickers are simply too resourceful for the nation's drug agents to provide more than minor harassment. Since 1969, when Richard Nixon first declared the war on drugs, no law-enforcement action has had any long-term effect on the availability of drugs in the nation's cities. Whenever one source of drugs is taken out, another invariably emerges.

Take the "French connection." In this most celebrated of narcotics cases, federal drug agents, working undercover for many months, managed to disrupt the chief network for smuggling heroin into the US. The US, after patient negotiation, convinced Turkey to crack down on its own opium producers, the source for most of the raw material used in making French heroin. The amount of French-Turkish heroin entering the US dropped sharply. Federal agents announced that they had turned the corner in the war on heroin.

Yet no sooner was the French network smashed than Mexican traffickers, sensing a new business opportunity, rushed to expand their pipeline into the US. Mexican heroin, which in 1972 accounted for only 38 percent of the American market, made up 77 percent in 1974. Junkies had few problems feeding their habit.

In 1977 the Carter administration persuaded the Mexican government to spray its extensive marijuana fields with paraquat, a potent herbicide. American newspapers carried stories about the dangers of smoking plants treated with the substance, and almost overnight the market for Mexican marijuana dried up.

Then Colombia's marijuana traffickers went to work. Stepping up their shipments to the US, they quickly managed to fill the gap left by the Mexican growers. By 1978, Colombian gold accounted for three-fourths of all the marijuana sold in the US, and a joint remained as readily available as it had before the spraying campaign.

Of all the "victories" in the war on drugs, none has proved more pyrrhic than the South Florida Task Force. Set up in 1982 under the leadership of Vice President George Bush, the force brought together specialists from a host of federal agencies, all with the goal of stemming the flow of cocaine into the US. At the time, most drugs entered the country through southern Florida, transported by high-speed boat or small plane. The task force, high-tech radar, expanded Coast Guard patrols, and tightened customs procedures, proved highly success-

ful, registering hundreds of arrests and seizing tons of cocaine. By the mid-'80s, cocaine entering the country through the Miami area had dwindled to a trickle.

Unfortunately, the traffickers quickly adapted. They flew their merchandise to northern Mexico, then drove it undetected across the border. The nation's southwestern border has become the primary entry point for US-bound cocaine. Most of it ends up in Los Angeles, which recently replaced Miami as the nation's cocaine capital—a distinction it owes to the success of the South Florida Task Force.

Every year, the US spends more than \$1 billion on drug interdiction. Despite this huge outlay, the government admits it's able to intercept only 5 to 7 percent of all the drugs smuggled into the country. Nonetheless, President Bush has proposed spending billions more on state and local law enforcement. Congress, in a militant mood, will no doubt raise the ante.

Twenty years ago, this same approach, applied by liberals to our inner cities, was called throwing money at problems. Today, it's called getting tough on drugs. How much must we waste before we realize that it's not the amount of money that's the issue, but our overall reliance on cops, detectives, and drug agents to resolve a problem that is, at root, social in nature?

CELEBRATION OF THE SANTA MONICA FIRE DEPARTMENT CENTENNIAL 1889-1989

HON. MEL LEVINE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 15, 1989

Mr. LEVINE of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the men and women of the Santa Monica Fire Department as they celebrate the centennial of the department. It was 100 years ago when 46 leading citizens and businessmen of Santa Monica gathered at a town hall meeting for purpose of organizing a fire company. The traditional virtues that have ruled the lives of American firefighters since colonial times still apply today. The firefighters' world is one that is made up of hard demanding work, personal sacrifice, compassion, loyalty, and teamwork. They are dedicated people who are committed to providing for the welfare of the citizens of our community. I ask that my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives join me in saluting this fire department.

The following is a brief history of the Santa Monica Fire Department:

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE SANTA MONICA FIRE DEPARTMENT

Santa Monica's first known fire company was founded in October of 1875 when six citizens organized the Crawford Hook and Ladder Company. These men, J.C. Morgan, S.B. Adams, W. Beach, Harry DuPuy, John Mott and Johnny Doyle gathered together some buckets and axes, standing at the ready to respond to any fires that erupted in town. Harry DuPuy was chosen as Foreman of the company with the other members as his officers. Although their equipment was basic, they always made a gallant effort at fighting and fires that broke out. One of the worst was on July 19, 1876, at a place called the "Club House". On this day,

thieves robbed the club and then sat it on fire getting away with about \$850 during the excitement.

On the night of March 22, 1889, Mr. Robert Eckart, a founder of the Los Angeles City Fire Department and Mr. William Jackson, an Englishman who migrated to the United States in 1860, called forty-six leading citizens and businessmen of the city together in the town hall for purposes of organizing a fire company.

They equipped an old four wheel cart with some axes, ladders and 1000 feet of 2½ inch hose and placed them all in the old engine house on Oregon Avenue (Santa Monica Blvd.). With this basic equipment and a lot of dedication, these men officially formed the Santa Monica Hose, Hook and Ladder Company No. 1 with Robert Eckert, as the Foreman and President; William Jackson as First Assistant Foreman; George B. Dexter as Second Assistant Foreman; Fred C. McKinney as Secretary and A.G. Smith as Treasurer.

In 1900, a careful evaluation of other cities' equipment was accomplished by the town fathers. Seeing that Santa Monica lacked any good firefighting apparatus, they decided to purchase a LaFrance combination hose wagon and chemical engine for the department along with a team of horses. A.J. Myers was assigned as driver of the new wagon and was the only paid member of the department.

During the same year that Company No. 1 received their horse drawn wagon, a group of men from Ocean Park got together and formed a new fire company. This company was called Santa Monica Co. No. 2, was made up of eighteen members. A.N. Archer a prominent citizen in Santa Monica, was elected President of that company; William H. Menzies was Foreman; C.J. Marvin, Assistant Foreman; J.H. Hassinger, Secretary and E. Rudisill, Second Assistant Foreman. The City Trustees furnished lumber for a small firehouse which was erected on property donated by William Martin, a local businessman and owner of the area called Martin Block. All work was done by the men of Company No. 2 and this station served as their quarters for seven years.

In May of 1915, the city agreed to purchase it's first triple combination pumper. It was a Seagrave 750 gpm unit placed in service at Station 2 along with the Garford truck. William Mohr was assigned as the first Engineer of the new Seagrave which was referred to as "Nittinger's toy" around town.

On August 10, 1925, Fire Company No. 4 was founded. The station was built in the "newer" residential area of town at 1824 Montana. An REO triple combination pumper was placed in service there with two men. With addition of this new company, Santa Monica now had four engines with a pumping capacity of over 3,000 gallons a minute.

During World War II, Santa Monica formed its' own auxiliary fire department as a precaution against attacks from the enemy. Many citizens joined on a voluntary basis and were given Ford pumpers and surplus war clothing to use. These men drilled with the regular fire department and assisted them at fires when called on.

The auxiliary firefighters were an energetic group who loved being part of our department. They had their own apparatus and a chief who worked closely with our Assistant Chief Hardman. Their equipment was first stored at an old motel auto court. This soon became untenable, so the city was

asked to provide separate stations for the volunteers and their equipment. The first auxiliary fire station was built at Alley 8 and Montana.

On August 1, 1946 the Bureau of Fire Prevention was formed by Ordinance 785. Captain William Bedford was assigned as the first Fire Marshal. This new division was in charge of all business and residential inspections for the city. Many new codes were written and implemented by the department and enforced by the Bureau.

Former Fire Chief Charles Carrell had appealed to the Santa Monica City Council regularly for years asking for a new station to cover the airport and the city's southeast side. The need was definitely there. Since the beginning of Santa Monica Airport, Santa Monica firefighters had responded to the airport for many crashes and fires. The Douglas Aircraft Company had provided their own fire brigade during the war but since operations began to wind down, they reduced their manpower. Civilian flight operations were steadily increasing alongside the military's flight operations.

After many meetings, the Douglas Company and Santa Monica came to an agreement. They would donate their old combination fire and police station to be used by the SMFD if we would refurbish it. They would also give us their crash truck fitted with "carrot top" overshot nozzles. Total cost to the city for this new station was about \$8,500.

On March 9, 1949, the Douglas Company moved their station and the 1949 White crash truck to its present location at 2801 25th Street, officially turning it over to Santa Monica. For the next few months, the men worked hard at getting the station ready for occupancy. On September 16, 1949 after months of work, Engine Company 5 finally became a reality.

Under the leadership of Fire Chief John Sturges, the Santa Monica Fire Department and the City of Santa Monica agreed to begin a paramedic program in 1974. The first group to attend paramedic training included Jerry Parker, John Stone, George Graham, Phil Donatelli, David Eastman and Jim Hill. After five months of training, they were assigned to Engine 4 with two men on each shift. Captain Bill Pajares was the Paramedic Coordinator assigned to the company.

Fire Protection, emergency medical services, and other emergency services in Santa Monica are currently provided by 115 uniformed and civilian personnel. There are four fire stations with 30 firefighting personnel on duty each day. There is a fully staffed Fire Prevention Division, a Training Division and Administrative Division which includes dispatchers and the administrative staff.

The present Fire Chief is Thomas C. Tolman who was appointed March 5, 1979 after the retirement of Chief Sturges. Chief Tolman began his career in fire protection with the Los Angeles City Fire Department in December, 1955. He was promoted through the ranks to the position of Assistant Fire Chief and retired from the Los Angeles Department when he became Fire Chief in Santa Monica.

After his appointment, the City of Santa Monica was one of the first cities in the State of California to adopt an ordinance which required sprinklers and smoke detectors in specified occupancies. An award-winning public education program was initiated in 1981 and an Arson Investigator's position was approved in 1982. A Fire Captain was

recently appointed as the Hazardous Material Coordinator. The Insurance Services Office's latest survey rated the fire department Class 2, an improvement of a prior Class 3 rating. The Santa Monica Fire Department is truly a "full service" emergency organization.

The traditional virtues that have ruled the lives of American firefighters since colonial times still apply today. The firefighters' world is one that is made up of hard demanding work, personal sacrifice, compassion, loyalty, great risk, and teamwork. They are dedicated people who are committed to providing for the welfare of the citizens of our community.

Members of the Santa Monica Fire Department, both past and present, have exemplified these virtues for the past 100 years. We salute everyone associated with the Santa Monica Fire Department on their birthday.

HANK BIALICK: MAN OF THE YEAR

HON. NORMAN F. LENT

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 15, 1989

Mr. LENT. Mr. Speaker, recent events abroad, from Tiananmen Square to the Berlin Wall, remind us just how precious our freedoms truly are. Americans at times forget that basic rights, such as speaking one's mind to others, or practicing the religion of his choice, are not available to the majority of the world's inhabitants. We must at all times not only recognize the possession of these rights but also express appreciation to those whose lives are dedicated to their exercise.

Such an individual deserving of our recognition and approbation is Henry M. Bialick of Long Island. Hank Bialick is the publisher of a chain of weekly newspapers, and it is his responsibility to bring to his readers the news of the community. This is not a task that he takes lightly. Under his leadership, the Ocean-side-Rockville Center Beacon, the Baldwin-Freeport Citizen, and the East Rockaway-Lynbrook Observer have been recognized as outstanding journalistic publications that play an important role in the lives of the readers they serve.

Hank Bialick does not believe that a weekly newspaper should merely report the news; his motto "Your Voice in the Community" displays his desire that his readers use his publications to air their views and make positive, constructive changes in the community, and he puts his words into action each and every week. Readers are encouraged to write letters to the editor, and it makes no difference whether the writer agrees or disagrees with a policy or an issue. Hank Bialick believes that each individual has a right to express himself in the pages of the Beacon, Citizen, and Observer, and encourages community participation in discussing problems and offering ways in which to resolve them. Mr. Speaker, this is a graphic demonstration of freedom of the press in action, and Hank Bialick deserves our gratitude for his tireless efforts in ensuring that the people of southwest Nassau County have the opportunity to exercise this freedom.

Hank Bialick has lent his considerable talents to a wide variety of charities and civic organizations. On December 2, 1989, the Olympia Guiding Light Masonic Lodge No. 1151 will honor Hank Bialick as its "Man of the Year" at a dinner dance to be held at Temple Avodah in Oceanside. The members of the Guiding Light Lodge are bestowing this award in recognition of Hank Bialick's service as historian and publicity director and his many years of tireless efforts on behalf of the community. I would like to take this opportunity, on behalf of my colleagues on both sides of the aisle, to express my appreciation to my good friend, Hank Bialick, for his unselfish and unflagging devotion to his neighbors, and to wish him and his lovely wife, Florence, many more years of health, happiness, and success.

A TRIBUTE TO BERTHA AND SAM FOX

HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 15, 1989

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention today two outstanding community leaders, Bertha and Sam Fox. On December 3, the Arrowhead Chapter of Hadassah will honor Bertha and Sam Fox for their many years of leadership and expressions of love and concern to others in their community. In fact, Mr. Speaker, a gift of medical equipment is being purchased in their honor to be given to the Hadassah hospitals in Israel.

Over the years, Bertha and Sam have been affiliated with a number of civic and community organizations. Bertha has served with the congregation of Emanu El Sisterhood, the League of Women Voters, the Casa Ninos Chapter of the Children's Home Society, the San Bernardino-Tachikawa Sister City Commission, the Orton Dyslexia Society, the San Bernardino-Herselia-Israel-Sister City Commission, and has been active with the PTA at the San Bernardino Public Schools. In addition, she has been president of the Arrowhead Chapter of Hadassah for 2 years and is currently South Pacific coast region vice president of Hadassah. A lifetime member of Hadassah, she has been very active in student exchange programs associated with AFS International. Sam has served as vice president of the congregation of Emanu El, chairman of the San Bernardino United Jewish Appeal and as a board member of the congregation of Emanu El. In addition, he has been active with the San Bernardino-Tachikawa Sister City Commission, the San Bernardino-Herselia Sister City Commission, and the AFS Student Exchange Program. Sam is currently an associate member of Hadassah, a board member of the Orton Dyslexia Society, and a member of Toastmasters.

Please join me, Mr. Speaker, in honoring Bertha and Sam Fox for their dedication and contributions to us all. Their work continues to enrich us all and for that we owe them many thanks and wish them good health in the years to come.

CELEBRATION OF THE 75TH ANNIVERSARY OF ST. SAVA SERBIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKEY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 15, 1989

Mr. VISCLOSKEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to St. Sava Serbian Orthodox Church on the occasion of its 75th anniversary.

Under the leadership of the Very Reverend Father Todorovich, St. Sava presently serves 750 Serbian-American families. The divine liturgy is delivered each Sunday in old Slavonic and English languages. The service is further orchestrated by the moving songs of the choir. Additionally, the children are educated in the traditions of the Serbian Orthodox Christian faith at Sunday school each week.

Like so many others in search of a better life, Serbian-Americans came to northwest Indiana at the turn of this century to work in the new steel mills along the shores of Lake Michigan. The hopes for a better life for this Serbian community included not only freedom from persecution, a chance to build a home, and to educate their children, but also the opportunity to worship in a parish of their own. In February 1910, seven diligent individuals began organizing to build both a church and a school. By 1911, with the aid of others in the community, a school was established. In February 1914, the church community of St. Sava Serbian Orthodox Church was founded and within a year had secured a place to worship on 20th and Connecticut in Gary, IN, under the leadership of Rev. Pavle Veljkovic.

In 1938, a new church was consecrated on 13th and Connecticut Street and remained the site of services for the next 40 years. During this period, St. Sava served as a magnet drawing hundreds of post-World War II immigrants to Gary. Among these immigrants were brave men who fought with Draza Mihailovich, the Serbian Chetniks leader, and families from prison camps in Europe.

In 1978, a tragic fire destroyed the parish building in Gary. Quickly mobilizing their resources, the congregation of St. Sava Serbian Orthodox Church furnished the parish hall in Hobart, IN, with the necessary altar items and continued services without interruption.

The destruction of the old parish in 1978 helped lay the foundation for a new era at St. Sava. After purchasing 140 acres of land in Merrillville, IN, the St. Sava congregation began plans for a new church and school. Official construction on the new church began on July 31, 1985. Since then numerous ceremonies have been held to bless the foundation, bells, and crosses.

The congregation of St. Sava Serbian Orthodox Church is proud of its Serbian heritage and culture. Through their unshakeable strength, devoted faith, and community commitment, each succeeding generation has made a greater contribution to both northwest Indiana and our society. Proud of their Serbian heritage and culture, the members of St. Sava firmly believe in the principles of freedom and democracy.

With the start of construction of a new parish, St. Sava Serbian Orthodox Church has much reason to celebrate its 75th anniversary. Members of St. Sava have maintained their cultural heritage, fought for political freedom for Serbians, and served their community and Nation well. Indeed, St. Sava Serbian Orthodox Church is as intent today to serve as a cultural and religious focus for its parishioners as it was 75 years ago. Further, due to its outstanding efforts, the region as a whole has benefited.

As St. Sava Serbian Orthodox Church celebrates its 75th anniversary, I wish them continued success in the future and extend my gratitude to the congregation for their hard work.

TRIBUTE TO RICHARD ALATORRE

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 15, 1989

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, any community's hopes for a better quality of life depend on committed and effective leadership. We in the Hispanic community are fortunate to have many such leaders working toward a brighter future for Hispanics across the Nation. Among the most impressive of these emerging leaders is Richard Alatorre, councilman of the city of Los Angeles. Mr. Alatorre's leadership has benefited not only Hispanics, but all Los Angelinos who seek to improve their city and quality of life.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to insert a recent article on Mr. Alatorre. I think my colleagues would do well to learn of his impressive record and the growing strength of Latino leadership.

[From the Los Angeles Times, Oct. 22, 1989]

CROSSOVER DREAMS

(By Bill Boyarsky)

Lou Koransky needed help in the credit department of his busy jewelry store on Whittier Boulevard. It was 1960 and the old East Los Angeles of Russians, Armenians, Japanese, Latinos and Jews, which existed when Koransky arrived in Boyle Heights from Chicago in the '20s, had disappeared. The Koranskys and many other Jewish families, for example, had moved to West Los Angeles after World War II. Now East L.A. was almost entirely Latino, and a large number of Koransky's customers spoke no English.

The person Koransky sought had to speak Spanish. But mostly the employee had to be someone as smart and tough as Lou himself. "I was looking for someone who was aggressive," Koransky recalls, sitting in his small office at the rear of the store. "In the collection business, you have to have a certain amount of toughness. But you have to be very tactful because someday the slow customer might turn out to be a very good paying customer."

A perfect job description for a bill collector—or a politician. Koransky found a young man with those talents at Garfield High School, a few miles from the store. He was Richard Alatorre, the student body president, who was about to graduate and attend Cal State L.A.—and who would even-

tually become one of the most influential Latino politicians in the state.

"I was good," Alatorre says of his five years at the jewelry store. "The way I used to collect is I used to embarrass people, and that's painful. . . . I had this one guy, his bill was \$15,000. I would go to his place, sit down with him, then I'd tell him, 'Well OK, man, how much you going to pay me?' He said, 'I'll give you \$300.' I said, 'Hey, man, you think I sat down here and had a drink with you for \$300? I need more.' So he gave me \$1,000. . . . I was good because I was mean when I had to be mean. And I was a softie when I had to be a softie."

A quarter of a century later, Alatorre is still applying the lessons he learned in Lou Koransky's jewelry store. When it comes to back-room negotiations or to raising campaign funds, the Los Angeles city councilman and former state legislator can be shrewd and tough, not always playing by the accepted rules. The power he and his allies wield has led critics to dub them the "PRI of East L.A.," a cynical joke referring to the ruling party in Mexico, which is known for its win-at-all-costs politics. Yet many say he is extremely sympathetic when it comes to helping the struggling families of his old neighborhood find jobs, gain political clout and obtain city services. Over the years, he has moved back and forth between the tough, inside politics he believed were needed to bring economic development to East Los Angeles and the more accommodating kind of politics needed for acceptance in the mainstream.

Now, as he contemplates a possible run for mayor or county supervisor, Alatorre is walking a far trickier path, a path that makes it increasingly necessary for him to refine his unpolished personal style. That approach worked well with his East L.A. constituents. It clearly produced results among backroom powerbrokers in the State Assembly, who put him in charge of fashioning a legislative and congressional reapportionment that gave Latinos their most substantial political representation in history.

But to succeed in a highly visible citywide or countywide campaign, Alatorre needs different set of skills. He has to charm the media. And he needs the support of corporate executives and other major contributors whose backing is essential for a race that could cost several million dollars. Although Los Angeles has become a city where minorities are the majority, the largest single group of voters will remain middle-class and affluent whites. That's because they are the most likely to go to the polls, splitting between liberals and conservatives. Looking at it as a campaign manager would, it's clear that the winner in the next mayoral election is likely to be a minority person who appeals to white liberal and moderate voters.

On the surface, Alatorre looks like a candidate who could be packaged effectively in a high-profile campaign: A slender man of 46, he favors expensive-looking, well-cut Italian suits. His hair is black, his complexion dark. He comes across well on camera. But his combination of the crude and the pleasant, of bluntness and courtliness, casts an aura that puts off people used to more conventional, or more polite, politicians. At City Council meetings, Alatorre slumps in his chair looking bored as his colleagues drone on. He reads the newspapers, sneaks a cigarette at the side of the chambers. And smoking, swearing, always saying "Hey, man," Alatorre sometimes acts as if he never left Garfield High.

"I think a Hispanic is going to get elected mayor of Los Angeles," says Philip Montez, who was one of Alatorre's political mentors and is now the regional director for the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights in Los Angeles. "But I think it depends on the price that the Hispanic individual is willing to pay. The price is that you can't be as ethnic as where you came from." Alatorre's ascent has come at considerable personal cost. Twice he paid fines in ethics disputes. And he's gone through two divorces and a struggle with alcoholism.

Indeed, his rise from the barrio illustrates the difficulties that face an ethnic-minority politician who wants to move from such a neighborhood to the broad mainstream of politics.

Ethnic candidates began entering Los Angeles' political leadership in the 1960s, when the dual effects of the civil rights movement and a growing influx of immigrants from Asia and Latin America shaped a new urban politics. Blacks, organizing their communities with voter-registration drives, got elected to the City Council and in legislative districts; Mervyn M. Dymally, who built a power base in South-Central Los Angeles, was one of the first and most successful, becoming an assemblyman, lieutenant governor and now a congressman. Young Jewish politicians—Henry Waxman and Howard Berman (both now congressmen) and Waxman's brother, Michael—organized the large Jewish population that had settled on the Westside and in the San Fernando Valley.

In 1973, Tom Bradley became the city's first black mayor, heralding the emergence of an important variation: the crossover ethnic politician. That is somebody who can not only carry his ethnic base but also win support from other ethnic groups, as well as from voters not associated with an ethnic minority. Bradley is the supreme crossover ethnic-minority politician, well liked in his South-Central Los Angeles base, and, before his recent financial troubles, in non-black areas, particularly the Westside Jewish community. But there have been no crossover politicians from the rapidly growing Latino minority, which is projected to comprise almost 40% of the Los Angeles population by 1993, up from the current 29%. Now, leaders of that community are itching to reach the top, too.

So a serious test awaits Alatorre: Can he become a crossover campaigner in a bigger electoral arena? Can he mount a successful campaign for county supervisor or even mayor of Los Angeles? If he were to run for mayor in 1993 and succeed, he would be Los Angeles' first Latino mayor since Anglos forced Mexicans from power in the 19th Century.

Though his name may not yet be a household word in Los Angeles, Richard Alatorre long ago became a force in the state Democratic Party's mainstream. As an assemblyman from 1973 to 1985, he helped shape the state's farm labor law, which gave migrant workers collective bargaining rights. Using his influence with Assembly leaders, he got the UC Irvine School of Medicine to admit more minorities in return for an appropriation for a new teaching hospital. He was the first Latino with enough power to be a key leader in one of Sacramento's great events, the fall in 1980 of an Assembly speaker—in this case, Leo T. McCarthy—and later he became a key lieutenant to current speaker Willie Brown, whom he had supported in a pivotal vote.

His style was confrontational, clever, surgical. His friends say he is warm and intelli-

gent, but his enemies—those he has outmaneuvered—say he can play rough. When Republicans stormed into his office protesting the gutting of their districts, he replied: "It has nothing to do with you personally. Business is business." And when opponents accused him of going back on promises, he smiled and said, "What was then is then; what is now is now." When McCarthy was speaker, Alatorre was banished to the reapportionment committee in a year when there was no reapportionment bill. He and a friend got revenge by shepherding a series of good government bills out of the committee onto the Assembly floor. The legislation was so strict it was doomed to defeat, an embarrassment to McCarthy, who was cultivating an extra-clean image. Finally, McCarthy called Alatorre into his office and complained. "Leo," Alatorre replied, "I understand what you have to do to me. I hope you understand what I have to do to you."

He brought his calculatingly blunt style with him and when he decided to leave what he saw as the relative obscurity of the Assembly to run for City Council in 1985. A strong ally of the mayor, he's aligned with pro-development forces on the council and is acknowledged to be a skillful practitioner of complex, behind-the-scenes political maneuvers. He's a vocal advocate of civil rights and civil liberties. In his short tenure on the council, Alatorre has organized shelters for the homeless. He has put together government and private funds for construction of more than 250 units of low- and moderate-income housing in his district. He has obtained state "enterprise zone" tax incentives to promote development in East Los Angeles. Assuaging the fears of some of his more affluent constituents, Alatorre has also pushed through an anti-development minimal moratorium in the Eagle Rock section of his district.

Critics acknowledge that he can get things done, but many question his tactics. "He would have been a great guy in L.A. when everything was done on the inside," says Rudolfo F. Acuna, a professor of Chicano studies at Cal State Northridge, whose book, "A Community Under Siege," chronicles the political awakening of East L.A. Acuna says Alatorre spends too much time raising money from and catering to special-interest groups, to the neglect of the community.

"Richard knows how to command power, to use power," adds Councilwoman Gloria Molina, whose district adjoins Alatorre's and who is considered to have a bright political future herself. "Richard's style was pretty dictatorial; he had a tendency to be a bully." But she says he has changed on the City Council. "I find him still persistent about things, but he isn't as pushy as he was before. He's changed as a person. I think he has softened up."

That change may be a reflection of his coming to terms with the strains of his political life. His second marriage ended just recently. And he revealed in answer to questioning, he is a recovering alcoholic.

"I have a drinking problem," he said during a long interview in his office. His coat was off. The door was closed. He was seated on the couch, his feet on the coffee table. The question was posed because reporters in Sacramento had talked about what they considered Alatorre's erratic behavior in committee hearings, where his moods would swing from anger to boredom to hilarity. A year ago, he sought treatment, he says, and since then he has been involved in a sobriety program.

"But, you know, I look at it from a positive. I'm happy I stopped. I never looked at

myself as having a problem as it related to alcohol," he says, "but I think it got basically to a point where it just didn't work for me. And what I learned [is that] where other people have normal outlets for their rage, for their anger, for their hurt, I didn't. I suppressed it all," he says. "Not a lot of people can say they know me," he continues. "And that worked for me. But it also became very destructive. You know, this is the type of profession that just takes a lot out of you. It is very demanding. There's a lot of hurt and there's a lot of pleasure. . . . It was easier to escape your own problems by dealing with other people's problems. But that didn't do any good for Richard Alatorre," he concludes. "You know, I'm 46 years old and I'm still learning about Richard Alatorre."

To understand Richard Alatorre, it is necessary to understand where he came from. East Los Angeles, the gritty community where he was born and raised, reaches from the Los Angeles River, through Boyle Heights and City Terrace, out Brooklyn Avenue and starts just west of the river, at the plaza near Olvera Street, where Los Angeles was founded on Sept. 4, 1781.

The plaza, now as then, is an entry place for Latino immigrants. Many will eventually settle in Boyle Heights, Maravilla or Belvedere, where Latinos moved when downtown businesses displaced them from the plaza in the early 20th Century. Jews, Armenians, Japanese and blacks also lived in these East L.A. neighborhoods. A common history still links the groups that have passed through East L.A., and it is among them that Alatorre would have to forge new ties to win a citywide race.

The politics of East Los Angeles have traditionally revolved around two issues: civil rights and saving the neighborhoods from "urban renewal." Neighborhood-saving has not been especially successful. Thousands of homes have been removed for the huge county hospital, county jails and the San Bernardino, Santa Ana, Pomona and Long Beach freeways, but the battle continues, with intense community opposition to a proposed new state prison and a county jail expansion. The battle for civil rights now involves enfranchising voters, and Alatorre is at the forefront. In addition to his efforts for reapportionment, he is a leader in the fight to force the Census Bureau to count non-citizens, which would eventually mean more political power for Latinos.

Alatorre grew up immersed in the neighborhood's conflicts. He spent his childhood with his parents and his sister, Cecelia, in a small, brown stucco house near Michigan Avenue where his mother, Mary Alatorre, a widow, still lives today. Mary was born in a small Arizona mining town and moved to Los Angeles in 1925. Dropping out of high school in the 10th grade, she learned to be a beautician and in 1931 met Joe Alatorre, who'd come to L.A. from El Paso, Tex., while working in his sister's beauty parlor on Brooklyn Avenue. He was a repairman at a stove factory.

A brief experience doing farm work taught Mary Alatorre the value of education. She remembers the growers: "They just pushed people around. They treated them just like dogs. All these things were embedded in my children. I told them there is nothing you can do but get yourself a good education. That was our whole goal, my husband and I."

They succeeded with Richard. "I figured out real early, manual labor and I had a falling out," says the councilman. "If I

wasn't good with my hands, I had to use my head, and my head was pretty good. I was the oddball of the group. I was a student body officer or class officer every semester from junior high school through high school. . . . The girls thought I was God. The guys, they always respected me."

Cultivating that respect was his key to surviving in the neighborhood: He had to fit in with, if not belong to, the gangs, honing a kind of diplomatic skill that has served him well in politics. "It's a very tough area," Alatorre says during a drive along Michigan Avenue, near Eugene Oregon Park. "I always ran around with older guys. When I started junior high school, they were graduating into high school. Those were my friends. And obviously, because of that, I was well protected."

In high school he joined the debate team, and, with his father's encouragement, he took an interest in politics. A vision of his future crystallized when he heard John F. Kennedy give a campaign speech at East L.A. College on a rainy night in 1960. "He seemed to be the first presidential candidate reaching into my community and asking for our help. That represented hope to me," Alatorre says. So he handed out leaflets for Kennedy and also got involved in the campaign of Leopoldo Sanchez, who became one of the first Latinos elected to a judgeship in Los Angeles. Sanchez's victory inspired him: "I felt one day I would love to represent my community," he says.

He was one of a handful of students in his graduating class to go to a four-year college, eventually earning a graduate degree in public administration from USC. He went on to teach sociology at Cal State L.A. and at UC Irvine and night courses in government at the federal prison at Terminal Island.

From the outset, Alatorre's political career moved on two tracks. One was the liberal community politics of the growing Chicano movement, which was beginning to focus on poor education in East L.A. schools. The second was the more partisan politics centered on the Democratic Party and raising money to finance campaigns. Alatorre thrived in both worlds.

One day while in court on a collection case for the jewelry store, Alatorre befriended a young attorney who had been elected to the Assembly. Walter Karabian represented another part of the East Los Angeles world, the newer subdivisions around Monterey Park. He was good at raising money from the developers and other businesses in the area and was the majority leader of the Assembly.

Alatorre also hooked up with somebody from the more radical side of East Los Angeles politics—Montez, who was then executive director of the Foundation for Mexican American Studies. When Alatorre came to that office to get information for a college paper, Montez liked him and offered him a job. Alatorre became known as "the kind who hung around Phil Montez."

What he learned from Montez was to play his own game, not his opponent's. "We were meeting with Wilson Riles, the superintendent of public instruction, to discuss changes in the texts they were using in L.A. city schools that would be more favorable for Hispanics," Alatorre recalls. "Montez told me that this guy was a real scholar, an intellectual, and if you confront him as a gentleman, he'll dance you all over the floor. So I basically went in there and hit him in the knees, by using profanity and being outra-

geous. So I was able to bring the argument into my arena, and I won."

In 1970, Karabian hired him as a staff assistant in the Assembly. Then, in 1971, when Assemblyman David Roberti was elected to the Senate, Alatorre ran for Roberti's Assembly seat. He lost the first time in a special election. Rifle shots were fired mysteriously into the home of an underdog opponent, and the publicity helped give the opponent the victory. But Alatorre won in the regular election six months later.

Quickly finding more friends and mentors, he became a force in the Legislature and continued to best the big boys, the Anglos, at their own game. The outgoing Alatorre was accepted by the top social strata, a bipartisan group that included Democrats such as Willie Brown, Mike Roos and the late Jack Fenton and Republicans Bill Campbell, Bob Beverly and Ken Maddy. "We were all the same age, we all liked to travel, we all liked the good life," says Brown. They had dinner at Frank Fats, the Capitol hangout. They traveled together to Jamaica. And all the while, Alatorre listened and learned.

As his friends rose through the legislative ranks, Alatorre's influence grew. His work on the farm labor law and reapportionment made him a star among the state's Latino politicians. And political plums began coming his way. After the reapportionment, Brown named Alatorre chairman of the Government Operations Committee. This is a "juice" committee, so called because it has jurisdiction over the kinds of businesses—race tracks and liquor and beer interests—that can be squeezed for campaign contributions. A look at his campaign contributions reports tells the story: Quarter Racing Inc., Santa Anita, the San Francisco Bay Area's Pacific Racing Assn., the Miller Brewing Co. and the Wine and Spirits Wholesalers of California were among the donors. During this period, he led high-profile but unsuccessful efforts to legalize off-track betting as well as to weaken rent control and begin public financing of state elections.

While Alatorre relished his status in the Legislature, he wanted more visibility. "To tell you the truth, I got tired of telling people that as an assemblyman I didn't work for GM," he says. "No one knows what an assemblyman does." Los Angeles City Hall, he thought, was full of opportunity. For one thing, television stations cover almost every meeting of the council, while no local stations cover Sacramento regularly anymore. So, in 1985 he ran for Los Angeles City Council. With a campaign financed substantially with special-interest contributions he had received as a powerful legislator, Alatorre was elected to represent the 14th Council District, which reaches from the Latino immigrant neighborhoods of Boyle Heights, through Asian and Latino Lincoln Heights and working-class Glassell Park up to the expensive homes in the hills of Eagle Rock. He is Bradley's main defender on the council in the investigations of the mayor's finances. He also played a key part in persuading the council to drop a plan to fight a federal suit and agree to a city reapportionment that made possible the election of a second Latino council member.

Alatorre may look bored at meetings, but he is a power on a City Council that is more divided than it has been in years. The council is a place of shifting alliances. When two longtime Bradley allies left, Alatorre stepped into the vacuum. "Richard kind of forced things with the mayor, saying, 'Do you want help or not?'" one council aide recalls.

Even before Bradley's financial dealings got him in trouble, Alatorre was helping him fight off political challenges. Last year, he nagged Bradley's aides into supporting a Police Department expansion, which helped weaken an attack on the mayor by Councilman Zev Yaroslavsky, then a mayoral hopeful.

Alatorre's alliances and his mastery of political strategy have made him an effective councilman, but another side of his street-level, back-room political style raises questions even in his Latino base. "He's probably the closest thing to Jesse Unruh we have," says Acuna, recalling the late Assembly speaker who pioneered modern legislative political fund-raising. "As a politician, he has no equal for making the deals, for putting it together." It is the nature of some of his money deals—going back to his "juice committee" relationships with special-interest groups in the Legislature—that concerns those around him.

In 1986, Alatorre agreed to pay a record \$141,966 to settle a lawsuit filed against him by the City Attorney for failing to disclose the source of campaign contributions to his City Council election campaign. Much of the money had been accumulated while Alatorre was an assemblyman, and the law required him to disclose the names of the donors. Alatorre said it was an oversight, but his critics have maintained it was a deliberate attempt to illegally use contributions raised while he was a legislative power. And last year, Alatorre paid a \$2,000 fine for violating state conflict-of-interest laws. He admitted that he tried to steer a \$722,500 contract to The East Los Angeles Community Union after it paid him a \$1,000 speaking fee.

TELACU, in fact, generates much of the controversy around Alatorre. It was founded in the 1960s to stimulate East Los Angeles businesses, build low-income housing and provide jobs as part of the federal War on Poverty. From the outset, TELACU was development-minded. Opponents accused it of questionable use of federal grants and of running businesses that seemed to have little connection with East L.A. jobs.

Alatorre is firmly allied with TELACU in a strong political operation, and TELACU now hopes to get a piece of Alatorre's biggest civic project, a proposal to redevelop a 67-acre area around Union Station into a neighborhood of commercial high rises in the next 10 to 15 years, which, opponents say, would destroy the essence of historic Olvera Street.

In answer to his critics, Alatorre says that his ties with TELACU and his work on city projects such as the Union Station-area development are evidence that he intends to shape East Los Angeles to meet community needs. "Why is it we do not open up opportunities for minorities and small-business people so they can do business with the city and with the state?" And as for his fund-raising, he says: "I believe in putting my money where my mouth is."

Today, Alatorre is a relaxed man on the turf he has occupied for many years. One Saturday, he stops for lunch at a hamburger stand he has been patronizing since he was a boy. The owners yell at him to get a street light for their Whittier Boulevard corner. "I can't even get some stuff for my mother, man," he replies. "Ask the mayor," says one man. "No, no, it ain't the mayor. If it was the mayor you'd get it," Alatorre says, pointing out that the hamburger stand is in unincorporated territory under the jurisdiction of the county. "I got to talk to

this other guy [County Supervisor Ed Edelman]. I'll bring him down here."

Clearly, he's at ease and in control of his own territory. But Los Angeles history is filled with warnings to ethnic politicians looking for influence outside their communities. Take, for example, the painful experience of Rep. Edward R. Roybal (D-Calif.).

In 1949, the liberal Roybal was elected to the City Council. The following year, he cast the only vote against an ordinance requiring Communists to register with the police and forbidding them from owning guns. Even more annoying to the city's business leaders, he opposed plans for massive development in East Los Angeles, of the type that later leveled poor residential neighborhoods on Bunker Hill and in Chavez Ravine. In 1958, Roybal ran for county supervisor in a district that was mostly Anglo. He lost, but many East L.A. old-timers believe Roybal was the victim of election theft. After Roybal finished 393 votes ahead on election night, the county registrar discovered a 12,000-vote counting error. Roybal went on to become one of the nation's first Latino congressmen and is regarded as a father figure by many up-and-coming politicians. But the point is, even a widely respected figure like Roybal couldn't manage to go beyond his own district.

Today, however, a Latino politician such as Alatorre might face fewer obstacles. The business and union leaders who backed Bradley are looking for a new champion—and Alatorre is sympathetic to their development policies. Aware that their population is shrinking compared to Latinos, some black politicians seem willing to support a non-black who is sympathetic to their concerns. And Alatorre, because of his work with the NAACP, is the Latino with whom they've forged the strongest ties.

"He was able to establish the kind of rapport with the black community that a lot of other people can't," says Montez. "That's... street smarts."

But that may also be Alatorre's great handicap: He may be too much from the streets, too tough in his pursuit of power. Montez has a warning for his friend: "Richard has to be careful he doesn't get the omnipotent feeling [that his TELACU allies] can do anything they want. That's the one blind spot Richard has. And he's got to watch it. Richard has a very, very large constituency that is his if he just continues to develop it and stops playing the old boy network. That is vitally important to Richard's future."

The competition among ethnic candidates in the 1933 mayoral election may well be fierce. With the growing number of Latino voters, strong Latino contenders are expected. One of them may be Molina, a strong voice for community redevelopment. Others might be Sen. Art Torres, a longtime friend and ally of Alatorre, and Dan Garcia, an attorney and former City Planning Commission chairman. Appealing to the growing number of Asian voters might be Councilman Michael Woo, an urban planner who represents the Hollywood area.

As well as any of them, Alatorre knows the difficulties of an ethnic politician's moving up. "The increase in Hispanic voters makes it more viable," he says. "But you can't rely on the Hispanic community to be elected."

Still, he adds, "As a Hispanic, I think Los Angeles is where it's at politically, because of the change in the demography in the city." Alatorre won't say that he is considering running for mayor three years hence,

but he clearly believes that his future is here. "I may have questioned my decision [to move to Los Angeles] at first because I was adjusting, but now I think it is the best decision I have made—personally, as well as politically."

NATIONAL BOXING GOODWILL AMBASSADOR

HON. MERVYN M. DYMALLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 15, 1989

Mr. DYMALLY. Mr. Speaker, it is with a great deal of pleasure that I bring to your attention the accomplishment of our friend Mr. Jim Balukevich.

Recently, Mr. Balukevich was inducted into the New Jersey Boxing Hall of Fame with the following citation:

NATIONAL BOXING GOODWILL AMBASSADOR

The one individual that unofficial title brings to many minds (and who has, incontestably, earned such honorable recognition) is Jim Balukevich . . . long time member of the Washington, D.C. Boxing Commission, and founder of the D.C. Boxing Hall of Fame.

This transplanted New Englander was born at Nashua, New Hampshire, where he eventually captained its 1933-34 H.S. basketball team; winning a college basketball scholarship as a result thereof. He turned it down to join the U.S. Army, and it was while stationed at Schofield Barracks, Oahu, Hawaii, that he went out for the boxing team . . . and wound up winning a bronze medal in the Hawaiian Division Boxing Tournament, in 1938.

An interesting sidelight of his Hawaii duty was his election to the social-political post as the wartime "Cock-Eyed Mayor" of the island town of Kaunakakai (pronounced cow-na-cock-eye), succeeding Hollywood's Warner Baxter. Ironically, Jim was subsequently made "Mayor for a Day" of his old hometown, Nashua (while on furlough from Camp Davis, N.C., in 1940), and received a replica of the key to the same city from Mayor James Donchess during a return visit last year.

Alaska duty followed, from which he was shipped to Corregidor (in the Philippines). It was Jim's outfit that liberated Saipan on June 15, 1944, which explains retired Ben Blaz (now a Congressman) referring to Balukevich as "The Liberator of the Islands" (Marianas, Guam, Saipan and Tinian), and Jim was again made a Mayor . . . this time of Garapan (Saipan's biggest city). The title "Mayor" suits this gentleman, really, as his present employment in D.C. keeps him in constant touch with politicians of all persuasions on Capitol Hill, and he attends scores of congressional affairs and parties. It is, therefore, genuinely fitting that he is also often referred to as "The National Veteran Boxers Association's Man in Washington."

Jim is a George Washington University graduate and remains active in its psychology chapter, as well as being a member of the National Honor Society in Psychology. Representative Fred Grandy (formerly of "Love Boat") recently added to Jim's academic credentials by presentation of an honorary degree from the University of Okoboji, a college of physical education in Iowa; also adding a spoof of Ph.D. in "Uplifting Behav-

ior." At this point, it does well to point out that this goodwill ambassador—for all seasons—has been the deserving recipient of many, many awards and citations for boxing-related as well as community endeavors, and was inducted into the D.C. Boxing Hall of Fame, in 1987.

His travels throughout the country attending V.B.A. functions and promoting the welfare of the veteran boxer also complements his memberships in the American Association for the Improvement of Boxing (A.A.I.B.) and the West Coast's Cauliflower Alley Club (Mike Mazurki, President). He is in constant demand as a "Presenter" and speaker at boxing, wrestling and other sports events, and constantly criss-crosses the U.S. voicing his welcomed opinions on legislation re boxing bills to strengthen the sport. He advocates the establishment of a National Federal Boxing Commission, and Congressman Bill Richardson has recommended that he serve as commissioner when it someday becomes a reality. He has seen many fighters come and go but still ranks Joe Louis as "the best boxing champ I ever met . . . and I doubt there will ever be gentlemen like Joe in boxing again."

This 74-year old former boxer is also a member of the "Honorable Order of Kentucky Colonels," an Honorary Lieutenant Colonel Aide-de-Camp in the Alabama State Militia, an Admiral of the Georgia Navy, a member of No. Carolina's "The Order of the Long Leaf Pine," as designated Ambassador of Good Will of the Cherokee Nation, a Deputy Marshal of Dodge City, a graduate of the U.S. Army Language School at the Presidio of Monterey, California (Russian), and a sport historian and artist on Capitol Hill. And somehow, he's also managed the time to contest and win the Senior Olympics Middleweight Boxing Championship (65-69 age group) in 1980, 1982 and 1984 (held at the Bob Hope U.S.O. Center, Hollywood, California) and the National Skip-rope Championships in 1981, 1982, and 1984 . . . proof positive that "A boxer may retire from the ring, but he never retires his love of the sport."

On November 10, 1989, Jim Balukevich's many laurels and accolades will be enhanced by his induction, it was read into the Congressional Record that "he is the kind of person that personifies the very best that the manly sport of boxing embodies." Anyone knowing this gentleman will readily re-echo those of this extra fine human being are at the helm.

The boxing world offers its congratulations.

MINORITY HEALTH ISSUES AND CONCERNS

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 15, 1989

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to call your attention to a speech by Mr. Bailus Walker, Ph.D., professor of public health policy and management at the Graduate School of Public Health, State University of New York at Albany, and chairman of the Minority Health Commission of the Department of Health and Human Services. The speech was delivered on Saturday, November 11, 1989, at the City College of New York during a conference on minority health issues, which

I sponsored in cooperation with the City College and Harlem Hospital Center.

Dr. Walker's speech is a most eloquent presentation of the most pressing health issues facing the minority population today and a brilliant analysis of the challenges faced by policymakers in the area.

Dr. Walker's remarks were as follows:

MINORITY HEALTH ISSUES AND CONCERNS

(By Bailus Walker, Ph.D.)

In recent years, there is very little that has been left unsaid about minority health problems and needs. That is not the same as saying we know all the answers. What we do know is that a large and unacceptable gap still exists between what is and what could be with respect to morbidity and mortality among our minority citizens. The problem can be summarized in 10 simple phrases:

1. Too many deaths of normal birthweight babies.
2. Too many infants whose birthweights are low.
3. Too many infants who have developmental disability induced by parental drug dependency.
4. Too much chronic disease, cancer, cardiovascular disease, diabetes.
5. Too many pregnant women with too late or no prenatal care.
6. Too many male homicides.
7. Too many persons without health insurance.
8. Too many homeless people.
9. Too few minorities educated in the health and biomedical sciences.
10. And, finally, too much rhetoric or oratorical overkill, and not enough action to address the problem.

This longstanding gap indicates that our society has yet to deal effectively with what should be one of our greatest concerns: the lack of uniformity in the availability of current knowledge, skills and resources.

Even to the most casual observer, it is clear that health service skills, knowledge and resources are not: Uniformly accessible; uniformly acceptable; or uniformly affordable to all our citizens.

At the same time, we see much happening in the health field: Congress extended the ban on airline smoking; cholesterol levels are lower; high blood pressure is generally better controlled.

These trends should result in overall improved health.

Added to this list are significant developments in medical technology: Lasers are being applied in gynecology, neurosurgery, and oral surgery; most organs—liver, lungs, pancreas—can now be transplanted; and, more than a year ago, a surgical team separated Siamese twins joined at the back of the head.

These too have benefitted patients in various ways. But much remains to be done.

And as we add up the list of challenges, we soon become amazed by the number of items and their complexity. Some are primarily biomedical, others pedagogic; still others are social, economic and political. Virtually all are interrelated.

What strikes one most forcefully is the diversity of challenges we face as we attempt to close what appears to be an intractable gap—the gap between the current burden of health problems in minority communities and the lesser burden that is achievable with knowledge and skills already at hand.

And so it seems to me the most useful service I might provide would be to consider the challenges and opportunities to improve

the health status of racial minorities. To do so undefined for this occasion by political, budget or status-seeking motivation. Our approach will be panoramic, blurring, an infinity of detail. It fixes on a single broad theme of challenges of service.

In regard to service, demographic change is clearly a major element in the challenge of diversity to health services and medical care. Several broad trends pose critical questions for all of us.

The first is the widely-discussed change in the dimensions of poverty in America over the past two decades. Advances in the civil rights movement—led by many in this audience—made it possible for many working-class and middle-class minorities to move away from the inner city. The decline in jobs for unskilled workers, deterioration of family stability and changes in mix of people and services in the urban centers have led to the creation of an underclass. It seems easy to dismiss this group as irresponsible or unreachable.

The group is small compared with how many poor there are in the United States but it has grown rapidly in recent years. Although the number of people in poverty grew 18 percent from 18 million in 1967 to 33 million in 1988, the number of poor living in concentrated poverty areas (census tracts with a poverty rate of 40 percent or more) has grown rapidly, by roughly 50 percent between 1970 and 1980—from 3.5 million persons to 5.6 million.

Over the same period, the underclass grew by roughly 234 percent—from 750,000 to 2.5 million.

This group is characterized by a growing separation from the rest of society—its norms—and especially its resources.

There is also the working poor. This group made up about one-third of all persons 16 and over who were in poverty. These are the more than 6 million persons whose family income was below the official poverty level even though they worked or looked for work.

This most complicated aspect of this demographic parameter is that the working poor as a group owe their poverty to two sets of circumstances:

(1) Low earnings resulting from a range of labor market problems including: Unemployment; inability to find work; and low wage rate.

(2) A family structure that is conducive to poverty such as the presence of dependent children and only one earner.

Because the poverty threshold is a function of family size, it is actually possible for a "poor" worker to have earned more than a worker who, because of different family circumstances, is classified as non-poor.

A significant element of this trend is the growth of the population's share of non-white citizens. Already, blacks and other non-whites are around 15-16 percent of the population. Over two dozen major American cities have so-called "minority majorities."

In less than a century, non-Caucasians will be more than one-fourth of all U.S. residents. Moreover, because of differential birth rates, a disproportionate fraction of the country's children, adolescents and young adults will be non-white.

Just think of the social and economic, and health care implications of an aged population heavily white combined with a youth population heavily minority.

These trends have serious ramifications for health and social policy, for health and medical practice.

For example, growth in the non-white share of the population is distressingly

bound up with the persistence and even increases in certain familiar pathologies of disenfranchisement—substance abuse—teenage pregnancy—intractable poverty as well as more recent challenges to the health services system, such as devising and delivering high quality health care to those with little or no previous access to such care.

They also raise basic questions about what health services are most critical for minority families, how such services should be provided, by what practitioner, when, and in what setting, and at what cost to whom.

These demographic trends expand or lend added weight in the health care system to a group with new or greater needs or with needs that have so far been inadequately addressed.

Finally, these trends revoke certain classic debates over health sciences, research and education. These include: Reactive versus therapeutic emphasis; family practice-community practice versus specialization.

They also raise questions about the role of social and behavioral sciences in coping with epidemics such as AIDS and drug dependence and abuse—epidemics that are as much a social and behavioral phenomenon as they are biological ones.

These are classic debates because they have been endemic to the health care field for a long time and yet they are not resolved as we meet here today.

Indeed as we move into the 1990s, it is imperative that we expand and refocus our efforts and resources to address these so-called new "social diseases."

By social disease, we have in mind a mixed bag of pathologies—some physical, some psychological, some both.

They range from homelessness to child abuse and neglect. If the future of the minority community depends upon our little children, the outlook is grim.

Reports from New York City in mid-July and from California a month earlier give us a stunning picture of youngsters growing up in poverty, with inadequate health care, social services and schooling, and nervous systems heavily burdened with lead—that ubiquitous toxic metal.

To many health analysts, it is difficult to believe that during 1988 and 1989—with all of the advances in immunization technology—that measles has gained its strongest foothold among poor ethnic minorities attacking our youngest who are most vulnerable to high fever and bronchial infection associated with the disease.

Much of this has to do with the lack of access to preventive health services in general and preventive child health care in particular.

Another overt symptom of this lack of access to preventive health services shows up in the infant mortality rate, still among the highest of the industrialized world, and in the related concern for prenatal care.

Thirty percent of Hispanic women and 27 percent of black women who gave birth from 1984 through 1986 had inadequate prenatal care. We could save 10,000 to 40,000 babies who die each year just by applying what we already know about case management, outreach, home visits, and appropriate counseling.

Unquestionably, we could effectively address 89-90 percent of the risk factor for infant death by instituting comprehensive pre-conception health services.

And then there is the deeply troubling problem of homelessness—a problem so serious it must be discussed in its own right. Homelessness is a combination of health,

medical, social and economic problems. It is also a political problem.

It is not merely that the problem of housing affordability and availability come together in the growing number of homeless people in urban centers or that there are higher proportions of relatively young non-white individuals.

Equally, if not more disturbing, is the failure of government to ensure through the workings of a price and profit system and through other appropriate channels the basic right of every family and individual to a decent home and a suitable living environment.

We must strike sharply at those who wasted billions of dollars meant for the poor—money that could have housed millions of needy families, stopping a deeper slide into poverty and increasing the burden of unnecessary illness on minority communities.

The social toll of this mismanagement is far deeper, more pervasive than the five-year waiting list for public housing—35,000 people vying for 18,000 units in Baltimore, and a greater ratio in Washington, D.C. and in some 37 other cities where people on the list outnumber units ten to one.

Unfortunately, those who would get rich or powerful by subverting housing and urban development programs intended to help the poor do not recognize that these numbers represent far more than statistics. They represent the destruction of minority youth and their families, they represent families not plugged into the health services system and they represent the boldest kind of human misery which increases the risk of disease, dysfunction and premature death.

But the public health and medical community must share some of the blame because housing policy and programs have had too little thoughtful and constructive consideration of a meaningful nature from within the framework of public health and medicine itself despite the clear evidence of high morbidity and mortality rates associated with bad housing and with homelessness.

This is not to suggest that the public health and medical community can solve the nation's housing problem. But we can provide the focus of human health and welfare so essential to attaining this vitally important goal.

Now I come to what might be called the institutional challenges. Very near the top of any agenda must be the problems confronting public hospitals—the providers of last resort. They have for years accepted those who have no health insurance and are not eligible for public assistance, or otherwise disenfranchised—the mentally ill, the homeless, the hard core drug abuser.

But public hospitals' role as a safety net is seriously threatened because they do not have the resources to do the job. Because of budget limitations, public hospitals cannot update their aged facilities or technology. Staff shortages have created long waits and patients are frequently turned away.

As the cost of health care continues to rise, approaching what some experts predict to be 15 percent of the GNP by the mid-1990s, concerns over controlling cost is being expressed in all quarters.

The federal government, as one of the primary third-party payors, has focused attention in the 1980s on containment of cost within hospitals. All evidence now points to the 1990s as the decade for targeting physician costs. The sum vector of these developments is the need for attention to several issues that are critical to closing the gap.

1. *Fragmented Services.*—The health care system continues to be fragmented by organization structure and reimbursement mechanisms. Continuum of care needs will require that more effort be made to reduce the complexity often associated with accessing a range of health care services.

2. *The Uninsured.*—Moreover, as the need for health services grows, the inadequacy of Medicaid and Medicare has come to be viewed as a deplorable process which needs to be changed.

As the U.S. economy continues to move from being manufacturing to service-oriented, there is no indication that the number of uninsured will decrease. Service industries typically hire parttime or low wage full-time employees without offering benefits such as health insurance; similarly, the growing number of small employers forego health insurance as a benefit because of their inability to negotiate a reasonable premium. If we continue to tie health care to the workplace, there is little doubt that the number of insured will surely grow.

3. *Human Resource Need.*—The need for nurses, physicians and other health professionals trained to provide community-based primary care that is culturally sensitive and responsive to the needs of all socio-economic groups. I need not recount here the continuing underrepresentation of racial minorities in the health care system. This underrepresentation must be addressed in a more aggressive and progressive way. Most academicians, and others, could recite by rote the reasons for this underrepresentation. They include a broad range of social, economic and political reasons far too numerous to list here. But all of these issues are matters for serious and ongoing discussion.

4. *Quality.*—Quality recently has re-emerged as one of the buzz words of health care. While quality assessment and quality assurance have been part of the health care literature for decades, the rising cost of care has caused those who pay for the care to look with greater scrutiny at what they are getting for their health care dollar.

Rarely has a single issue dominated health care as much as "quality/access" is doing now. In line with this thrust, the Bush Administration has included in its budget \$52 million for new initiatives which would expand the scope and funding for outcome research. Although billed as treatment effectiveness studies, the proposal really aims at the heart of quality assessment in that it will promote the study of efficacy: Are the health outcomes directly related to treatment being provided? This will continue to be a fundamental question throughout this decade.

However, technological advances also contribute greatly to the growth in health care spending and can divert resources from basic public health programs and services. Remember the artificial heart project. During the 24-year life of this program, it drained \$240 million out of the public health budget. The project was terminated.

Even if the devices had worked acceptably, they would have brought limited benefit to a few at vast cost. Research into lifestyle factors that contribute to heart disease would have been a far more beneficial investment. The artificial heart project started at the same time as the Apollo program to land a man on the moon. Unlike Apollo, it veered badly off course (as a New York Times editorial pointed out).

A strong message emerged from the artificial heart experiment. In health services, prevention is always better than heroic

cure. But it is difficult to convince those who would rather develop lung transplants than invest resources in smoking cessation efforts.

In the public health community and elsewhere, there is increasing concern about the exploding cost of medical technology. Estimates are that advances in medical technology accounts for as much as 40 percent of the annual increase in hospital beds.

As we consider the introduction of new technology, the question must no longer be "Is it feasible?" but "Is it worth the cost and who will benefit—a broad segment of the population or only a small group?"

Investing \$240 million (the initial investment in the artificial heart project) in an immunization program or in a WIC program will benefit the total community, not just a few persons.

The issue is not simply a quantitative one but concerns equity of access to resources as well. In general, priority should be given to technologies that benefit more rather than fewer persons.

Over and over again, we have shown that investments in public health technology benefit more rather than fewer. One need only cite: Investments in water treatment and waste water treatment projects; immunization programs; prenatal care services; and in nutrition service, to name only four examples.

We add ours to the call of many others for an equitable and affordable solution to the health care access and health care costs problems. Let's get on with a comprehensive national health program that removes financial barriers to health care and emphasizes prevention.

At the same time, we must breach institutional boundaries sufficiently so that a comprehensive approach to solving human problems becomes possible. The drop-out phenomenon, teenage pregnancy, urban gangs, substandard housing, poverty, drug dependence and abuse are related.

The schools are trying to deal with two or three of those problems, the police with several, and the public health agencies with some. Sometimes efforts overlap. Sometimes there is tension and occasionally they cooperate, and more often than not, the individual is lost in the process.

Also, more often than not, one agency or institution doesn't know what resources and skills another system has to offer.

We must ensure that health agencies and organizations eliminate redundancies and deal with human problems in what could be called a holistic manner recognizing that there are no quick fixes, no magic silver bullets. Thus, we should not tolerate those who run hot and cold on minority health issues that need long-term policies, programs and services.

Nor should we tolerate those who seek promotion, prestige and more publication for their curriculum vitae by continually analyzing minority communities and their problems, especially when the analysts do not inspire anyone to produce better schools, more and better housing, increases in drug treatment and prevention services, and access to health care, but provoke ill-informed people to unleash a barrage of slander and venom at racial minorities. This shortsightedness does a grave disservice to society as a whole and it ignores America's social challenge.

In conclusion, these then are selected examples of the challenges we face in minority health problems as we near the end of this decade.

When challenge is diverse enough, diversity itself becomes a challenge. And that we believe describes aptly enough the situation today for policymakers, community leaders, academicians, health service providers, and many others.

It is a challenge posed to each of us. And it is a challenge posed to us all who subscribe to the view that a good nation is a caring one.

SALUTE TO DON BOSCO TECHNICAL HIGH SCHOOL OF PATERSON, NJ, ON ITS 40TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. ROBERT A. ROE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 15, 1989

Mr. ROE. Mr. Speaker, it is with the greatest pride and admiration that I rise today to salute a truly outstanding educational institution in my Eighth Congressional District of New Jersey that has helped mold the lives of young people in the greater northern New Jersey area for nearly a half century.

I am speaking of Don Bosco Technical High School of Paterson, NJ, which is currently observing the 40th anniversary of its founding. To celebrate this historic event, Don Bosco Tech will hold a dinner dance at the school on Saturday, December 2, 1989. I know this event will bring great pride to Rev. James Marra, the administrator of Don Bosco Tech and the dinner-dance moderator, and to everyone connected with this great institution.

Mr. Speaker, as a means of providing you and our colleagues with the details of this fine school's rich background, I would like to insert in the RECORD the official history of Don Bosco Technical High School:

When, forty years ago in September 1949, the doors of Don Bosco Tech were opened, a new Salesian presence was inaugurated in Paterson. Prior to this event the Salesians began a chaplaincy for thirty Italian families in the Sandy Hill section of Paterson in 1909. This activity developed into the parish of St. Anthony.

Forty years later, 1949, a new presence was established with the opening of a modern technical high school located on Union and Sherwood Avenues, in the Hillcrest section of Paterson. The first commencement took place in June 1953. Since then Don Bosco Tech graduates have found their place in the professions, in industry, medicine, teaching, and in a variety of careers. A number entered the priesthood and religious life. Success followed the alumni due to the quality education received.

The original building of today's complex housed the Harris Brothers' Silk Company, built in 1915. The empty building was purchased on July 31, 1948, by the Provincial, Very Rev. Ernest Giovannini, SDB. For many years he had dreamed of a technical school. The personnel were ready and some funds were available. The opportunity came with the purchase of land on Union Avenue.

Don Bosco Technical School is named after St. John Bosco, the founder of the Salesian Society. It traces its origin to the first technical school founded by him. A century of pioneering and experimentation forms the background of this technical high

school, as well as those in Boston and Los Angeles.

Within a few years after the opening of the school, it became necessary to expand and build new facilities. In 1952, a cafeteria was built to be followed by the construction of a well equipped gymnasium in 1953. To meet ever-expanding enrollment and the increasing demand for training in technological skills, in 1956 a new tech building was built and was named Savio Hall, after the boy Saint who grew up in Don Bosco's first school in Turin.

A few days after the purchase of the abandoned mill in 1948, a group of Salesian Brothers and students joined a contractor and his laborers in the task of creating classrooms and offices out of an old empty factory. As the interior of the building took shape, equipment for the technologies was gradually transferred from the Salesian Seminary in Newton, NJ; it was here that shops had been opened on a temporary basis when a group of Coadjutor brothers came from Europe a few years before. In the spring of 1949 an Advisory Board was set up to help in organizing the curriculum and to begin a publicity campaign to make the school known. Various organizations were formed to help in raising funds needed for completion of the renovations and for the purchase of new equipment. On Saturday, May 29, 1949, the dedication ceremonies took place, with the Bishop of Paterson, the Most Reverend Thomas A. Boland, D.D., presiding.

The educational program at Don Bosco is designed to enable the students to become "good Christians and useful citizens", following the method of education envisioned by St. John Bosco, the school's patron. A dedicated staff of religious and lay persons generously give of their time and energy to the balanced program: physical, religious, academic and technological.

A well designed program of religious education provides for those spiritual and sacramental experiences that will help the graduates of Don Bosco Tech to develop the moral character which will be necessary to cope with life and to bring a moral fiber with them into society.

The school academic department is effective in offering the pupils a solid grounding in basic scholastic skills and in preparing them for admissions to the colleges and universities of their choice. The educational facilities and service are a priority.

Don Bosco Tech offers an excellent technological experience which provides its graduates with a unique educational background that prepares students to enter industry upon graduation or to pursue further technological education in college. In this area the following are offered: Electronics, Architectural and Mechanical Drawing, Graphic Arts, Computer Programming, Automotive Repair, Drafting and Fine Woodworking. This entire component of the curriculum provides the graduate with an appreciation for and experience of skilled craftsmanship so much in demand in industry today.

In May 1984, Don Bosco Tech received accreditation by the Middle States Association of Colleges and Schools. The following comments of the Accreditation Team identify the esprit de corps that exists in the school: "All members of the student body and the staff were friendly and completely cooperative. A climate has been established which reflects a family atmosphere . . . You are fortunate to have a fine student body which loves its school and is well behaved. The veteran staff is capable and experienced."

The faculty considers this celebration of the fortieth anniversary of the school's foundation a milestone indicating, not the end of the journey, but rather an experience that will help D.B.T. charter its course into the third millennium. The loyalty and encouragement of so many alumni and friends spur the Salesians to guide youth toward a better future, following the beacon light still shining from St. John Bosco, Father and Teacher of Youth.

Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the opportunity to present a brief history of Don Bosco Technical High School of Paterson, NJ, a truly outstanding institution which, for 40 years, has continually aspired to the highest standards of educational excellence and which has most certainly made its community, its State, and our Nation a far better place to live.

INTRODUCTION OF FEDERAL EMPLOYEES RECOGNITION WEEK

HON. MARY ROSE OAKAR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 15, 1989

Ms. OAKAR. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation which would declare the week beginning March 5, 1990, "Federal Employees Recognition Week." It is important that we set aside a week to recognize the work of over 3 million Federal employees across our country. This recognition is certainly appropriate and well deserved.

Mr. Speaker, during the last several years, Federal employees have faced repeated attempts to cut their pay, while staffing cutbacks have increased their workload. While I and my colleagues have fought to ensure decent treatment for Federal workers, we have not always been successful. Three years ago Federal employees had their pay frozen and Federal retirees received no cost-of-living adjustments in their pension checks. On average, the salaries of Federal employees have fallen behind the private sector by 27 percent. Despite all this, Federal workers have continued to perform duties vital to our Nation's well-being.

I believe it would be extremely valuable for the public and Congress to be reminded of how much we ask of our public servants. Declaring March 5-11 as "Federal Employees Recognition Week" will focus our attention, however briefly, on the efforts and achievements of the U.S. Government work force.

H.J. Res. —

Whereas Federal employees serve the people of the United States by enabling the Federal Government to carry out its duties in an efficient manner;

Whereas more than 3,000,000 individuals are employed by the Federal Government;

Whereas many valuable services performed by Federal employees are often inadequately recognized by Federal officials and by the people of the United States; and

Whereas Federal employees should be recognized for the contributions that they make to the efficient operation of the Federal Government: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the week beginning March 5, 1990, is designated "Federal Employees Recognition Week", and the President of the United States is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to observe such week with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

TRIBUTE TO THE SACRAMENTO SSI OUTREACH PROJECT

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 15, 1989

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Sacramento SSI Outreach Project and its outstanding volunteers. The Social Security Administration and the Legal Center for the Elderly and Disabled have co-sponsored this outreach project in order to locate and assist the elderly and disabled citizens in the Sacramento area who are eligible for supplemental security income benefits. It is with great pride that I share with my colleagues the outstanding accomplishments of this successful project.

In an effort to assist the 50 percent of eligible individuals who are not enrolled in the SSI program, the American Association of Retired Persons named Sacramento as 1 of only 10 cities nationwide to conduct an SSI Outreach Project. In addition, the Social Security Administration and the Legal Center for the Elderly and Disabled in Sacramento were chosen above many applicants as cosponsors of this SSI Outreach Project. During the 4-month period, from May 1, 1989, to August 31, 1989, in which this project was in effect, these organizations have made tremendous accomplishments in their efforts to reach the citizens of the Sacramento area.

With a 130-percent increase in SSI aged applications, this has been the most successful outreach effort in the Nation. Through their diligent work and dedicated efforts, the talented participants of this project have assisted those who are unaware of their eligibility for supplemental security income benefits. Today's Public Service Award winners have succeeded in reaching over 750 potentially eligible individuals who are now being assisted in filing the proper applications for benefits.

Mr. Speaker, the Social Security Administration and the Legal Center for the Elderly and Disabled are being recognized for their outstanding accomplishments on behalf of the Sacramento community and I ask that my colleagues join me in saluting these valuable organizations. I also take great pride in commending the participants and volunteers of the project for their leadership, professionalism, and dedication to providing the citizens of my home district with the highest level of public service possible. I offer my sincere thanks to these outstanding organizations and extend best wishes for continued success in all of their future endeavors.

HOUSING FOR THE HOMELESS

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 15, 1989

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, Mitch Snyder, founder of and driving force behind the Community for Creative Non-Violence, has written a persuasive argument on behalf of greater Federal resources for affordable housing programs. He makes a most convincing case that we, as a nation, ought to work to guarantee every American a safe, decent, and affordable home.

I recommend Mitch Snyder's article as required reading for my colleagues:

THE PRICE: OUR HUMANITY

(By Mitch Snyder)

Since 1981 federal housing programs have been cut nearly 80 percent from more than \$32 billion a year to less than \$8 billion a year. As a result, millions of men, women and children are homeless. Tens of millions of others live in overpriced, overcrowded, or substandard housing.

Those cuts have caused a current shortfall of nearly 4 million units of low-cost housing, which, experts tell us, will nearly double in the next 15 years, swelling the ranks of America's homeless to nearly 19 million.

Congress acknowledges the gravity of the situation, but points to the deficit as an explanation for its inaction. Yet, the deficit isn't going to stop the \$150 or \$200 billion bailout of the savings and loan industry. And if Congress can find that much money to bail out the S&Ls, why can't it restore the \$25 billion a year cut from the housing budget?

The answer is not hard to see: The financial industry has great influence and brings great pressure to bear. And Congress responds.

Congress will restore the federal housing budget only when forced to do so, and the source of that pressure will have to be we, the people.

Occasionally, a member of Congress will ask why the government should subsidize housing for low- or moderate-income people. Why shouldn't "they" have to work and pay for their own housing, like everyone else?

To begin with, most people who are in need of housing assistance and legally entitled to it do in fact work.

Last year, when I was speaking to a fairly affluent group, I asked members of the audience who lived in federally subsidized housing to raise their hands. No one did. Then I asked homeowners to identify themselves. Most of those present raised their hands. We're not inclined to think of the \$46 billion the U.S. Treasury loses each year because of homeowner deductions as a subsidy. But that's what it is, and it predominantly benefits people who earn more than \$50,000 a year.

Those in our society whose housing depends on a subsidy get less than \$8 billion a year. Four out of five Americans eligible for federal housing assistance don't get it, while those for whom federal subsidies often represent additional disposable income receive more than \$46 billion a year.

If we spent as much on housing for low- and moderate-income people as we spend on upper-income people, we could guarantee every American a safe, decent, and affordable home.

In 1949 Congress committed the federal government to guaranteeing decent and affordable housing for every American. Congress did so because it realized that the private sector could not produce housing sufficient to meet our nation's needs.

If the federal government doesn't build or finance the building of affordable housing for low- and moderate-income people, it just doesn't get built. The federal government's abdication of its responsibility in 1981 has had predictable and disastrous consequences.

Some say that we cannot afford to guarantee a decent home to all our citizens. I believe that we cannot afford not to.

We cannot, with impunity, allow millions of Americans to eat out of trash bins, and live and die on the street. We cannot permit tens of millions of Americans to languish in uninhabitable housing.

And more than half of those living below the poverty line pay more than 70 percent of their income for rent. Many of them will eventually join the ranks of the homeless.

Soon, growing numbers of moderate- and even middle-income Americans will find themselves in the same situation unless Congress restores the \$25 billion a year cut from the federal budget.

Regardless of how terrible it is to be homeless, the heaviest price will be paid by those who ignore the homeless. The price of our insulation and our indifference is our humanity. In this century we have seen what happens to a society when it submerges its humanity. It is far too high a price to pay.

We must have affordable housing, and we must have it now. We can make that demand in the name of common decency. We can do it in the name of justice, or we can act in the name of a just and loving God. But regardless of how we do it, we must do it, and we must do it now.

THE REMARKABLE BYRNE BROTHERS

HON. MEL LEVINE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 15, 1989

Mr. LEVINE of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise to call to the attention of my colleagues an excellent article in Sunday's Los Angeles Times magazine entitled "Family Law" about the remarkable Byrne family.

These distinguished gentlemen and their predecessors have made, and continue to make, a remarkable impact on California as distinguished public servants.

I am privileged to call both Matt Byrne and Skip Byrne my friends. I only regret that the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD cannot include in its pages the superb picture, especially of Matt, that accompanied this article.

The article follows:

[From the Los Angeles Times magazine, Nov. 12, 1989]

FAMILY LAW

(By Adam Dawson)

More than 100 years ago, Irish nationalist Peter Christopher Byrne left his homeland for North America. According to disputed family legend, he settled first in Canada, then moved to Alton, Ill.—one step ahead of authorities who wanted to question him about a cache of weapons in his basement,

weapons they believed were bound for Ireland. If the story is true, it may have been the last time a Byrne was on the wrong side of the law. What's undisputed is Peter Christopher's quiet legacy: His grandchildren left the family's traditional railroad jobs and became judges, lawyers, court clerks, bailiffs and probation officers, forming California's first family of law.

One of Peter Christopher's grandsons, William M. (Bill) Byrne, became a California legislator, a Municipal Court judge and a Superior Court judge and, for 24 years, served as a U.S. District Court judge in Los Angeles. His stint on the federal bench earned him the family nickname "Federal Bill," because even members of the Byrne clan need a little help telling their judges apart.

Federal Bill's son, Matt Byrne, joined his father on the federal bench in 1971 and is perhaps best known for revealing government misconduct and dismissing all the charges in the Pentagon Papers case in 1973.

One of Federal Bill's nephews, William E. Byrne, retired from the El Dorado County Superior Court three years ago. Dubbed "Placerville Bill," he now is in private practice in Sacramento.

One of Federal Bill's brothers, James T. Byrne, the only Republican in the bunch, served as a Los Angeles Municipal Court commissioner from 1962 until 1974. His son, J. Michael Byrne, left the Los Angeles district attorney's office when he became a municipal judge in 1982. Last year, he won election to the Los Angeles Superior Court, where he is one of 238 judges supervised by—you guessed it—his second cousin, presiding judge Richard (Skip) Byrne.

In all, six Byrnes have been federal or state judges or commissioners, and three sit on the bench in Los Angeles. "They are throwbacks," Alan Rothenberg, president of the State Bar of California, says of the Byrnes. "They believe in old-fashioned public service."

Or as U.S. District Judge Dickran Tevrian puts it: "It must be in the genes. Some people are born great artists, others great musicians. This must be something passed down through the generations."

Federal Bill was one of eight children of John Byrne, a railroad fireman who settled in Oakland in the late 1800s. Shortly after the turn of the century, a wildcat strike against the railroad cost John his job, but it left him with plenty of time to hang out in Oakland, where, as another family legend has it, he became a drinking partner of author Jack London. John's unemployment and the hard times left their mark on the next generation of Byrnes.

"With my father [James] and his generation, there was a lot of fear of seeing the poverty he grew up in and not wanting to go back to that," says J. Michael Byrne, 46. Thus the lure of public service: It was steady, dependable work for relatively decent pay, open to those with little formal education.

A dropout before reaching high school, Federal Bill became a promising lightweight boxer, then worked as a pool-hall owner, a railroad fireman, a union leader and a state legislator before turning to law. "For him and others like him, there really weren't any great opportunities for advancement other than by going into public service," explains his son, Matt, 59. "Public service did afford an opportunity to play a more significant role in society."

While serving in the California Assembly, Federal Bill attended night courses at Loyola Law School, graduating in 1929. He spent 12 years in private practice, then served on the Municipal and Superior courts before President Harry S. Truman tapped him for the federal bench in 1950.

"He had a reputation for being a rather stern man on the bench," says U.S. District Judge Harry L. Hupp, who tried his first federal case before Federal Bill. "Both the prosecutor and I were rookies," Hupp recalls. But instead of getting the lectures and sarcasm they expected, they found the judge a willing teacher. "He took a fatherly interest in us neophytes—calling us up to the bench to let us know if we were doing the right thing and what we were doing wrong."

Federal Bill did much the same for members of his extended family. "He was a strong figure," says J. Michael, describing his uncle as the family mentor. "At family gatherings, he would discuss with you your career, political affiliations and life as much as your own father."

But sometimes his concern could be overbearing. For instance, when J. Michael and a friend announced in 1965 their plan to spend the summer registering black voters in Alabama, his own father reluctantly agreed. But the friend's father took his objections to a higher court—Federal Bill. A fierce argument ensued as the judge forbade his nephew to go. "He was afraid I would be arrested, and it [the criminal record] would follow me around for the rest of my life," J. Michael explains. "We went anyway."

By the time Matt Byrne joined his father on the federal bench in 1971, his father had been a federal judge for 21 years. A former U.S. attorney and successful trial lawyer who had served as executive director of the President's Commission on Campus Unrest, Matt became the youngest federal judge in the country at age 40.

Now he is considered one of the smartest—and perhaps most frustrated—judges in Los Angeles federal court. With his reading glasses perched low on his nose, Matt often shrugs broadly and tells attorneys: "Well, if that's the way you want to try your case"—leaving them wondering what they are doing wrong. He also chastises prosecutors by saying: "That's not the way we did things when I was U.S. attorney."

"The camaraderie of the trial of a lawsuit is a great intellectual exercise for both the lawyers and the judge, but it may be more fun for the lawyers," says Matt, a bachelor who is a big Dodgers fan and friend of team owner Peter O'Malley and manager Tommy Lasorda. Despite Matt's occasional look of indifference, which he says is necessary to avoid showing his feelings, he acknowledges that he enjoys the give-and-take with attorneys. Those exchanges, frequently laced with humor and sarcasm, can provide an educational but painful lesson for some attorneys.

"He's the sharpest judge in federal court, but he may be the most bored," says one former federal prosecutor. "He'd like to be in a courtroom where Clarence Darrow and F. Lee Bailey are slugging it out. Instead, it's just us."

As a result, some lawyers say, Matt is all too ready to jump in and question witnesses. "That's the hardest thing for a judge not to do, especially someone who was a trial lawyer," Tervizian says. "It's like taking a kid to a candy store and saying, 'You can't have any.'" Others, such as Assistant U.S. Attorney George Wu, say Matt questions

witnesses only when a lawyer has failed to elicit key information that the judge wants. "What's wrong with that?" Wu asks.

Although he has handled hundreds of trials, Matt is perhaps best remembered for the Pentagon Papers case. During the Vietnam War, two RAND Corp. researchers, Daniel Ellsberg and Anthony J. Russo, were charged with stealing and distributing copies of a classified study of U.S. involvement in Southeast Asia—the so-called Pentagon Papers. Matt dismissed the charges in the midst of the highly publicized trial after learning of secret government wiretaps and a White House-directed and CIA-aided break-in at the office of Ellsberg's psychiatrist in Beverly Hills.

"The bizarre events had incurably infected the prosecution of the case," he said in dismissing the charges. The government's actions, he continued, "offend a sense of justice."

Five weeks before dismissing the case, Matt revealed, he had met twice with President Richard M. Nixon's domestic adviser, John D. Ehrlichman. The first meeting, at Nixon's San Clemente retreat, was to ask about Matt's interest in running the FBI. Two days later, the pair met in Santa Monica. The judge again told Ehrlichman that he could not consider the FBI post until the Pentagon Papers case was over. At the time, some people wondered if the Nixon Administration was seeking to influence the criminal case by making the job offer. If so, the ploy backfired. Matt not only revealed the meetings but also disclosed the secret wiretaps and the Ellsberg break-in, all in spite of the prosecution's objections.

"He's not afraid to come down as hard on the government as he is on the defense," says Los Angeles defense attorney Anthony P. Brooklier. "He lets the chips fall where they may."

Without the unifying influence of Federal Bill, who died at age 77 in 1974, the Byrne clan gatherings are now largely limited to weddings and funerals. Each of Peter Christopher Byrne's grandsons and great-grandsons is now the center of his own family.

J. Michael Byrne, for instance, left Los Angeles to work in the Sacramento district attorney's office. "I thought it would be fun to practice in an area where people didn't know how to spell my last name," he says. But the family tug eventually drew him back to Los Angeles. He is married to Guillermina Gutierrez Byrne, a research attorney with the California Court of Appeal. Among her brothers are Gabriel Gutierrez, a Los Angeles Superior Court judge, and Ventura Municipal Judge Art Gutierrez.

J. Michael was appointed to the Rio Hondo Municipal Court in 1982 after nine years as a deputy district attorney. Last year, he ran for and won a seat on the Los Angeles Superior Court. He credits Federal Bill with setting the example for the rest of the clan. "The respect Bill had from the rest of us—that's, I think, what made a lot of us lean toward the law," he says.

William E. Byrne, J. Michael's 60-year-old first cousin, also found Federal Bill a willing adviser. Originally dubbed "Berkeley Bill" because of his parents' hometown, William frequently turned to his uncle for guidance. After graduating from law school, Berkeley Bill came south to discuss with Federal Bill where he should set up practice.

"He told me that if he had to do it over again, he'd do it in a place where he longed to live," Berkeley Bill recalls. So Berkeley Bill, an avid trout fisherman who liked gold

rush country, established his practice in El Dorado. To the younger Byrnes, the move made him known as "Placeville Bill."

In 1964, a seat on the El Dorado County Superior Court opened up, and Berkeley Bill again turned to Federal Bill. "He said, 'Go ahead and apply for it.' It would have been nice to wait five or six years, but maybe then the opportunity wouldn't be there." At 35, Berkeley Bill was the youngest person in the state to have been appointed to Superior Court.

During the 1970s, he presided over a liability suit involving the 1964 Hell Hole Dam failure on the Middle Fork of the American River. American River Constructors closed the unfinished dam one winter, causing the structure to give way after heavy rains. Flooding was so severe that, 18 miles downriver, trout was washed 16 feet up into the trees. American River Constructors was found negligent in what Berkeley Bill refers to as his "most challenging case," one in which engineering experts from all over the world testified.

Two years ago, he resigned to join a Sacramento law firm. He now spends most of his time as a private judge—sometimes known as a "rent-a-judge." He and other former judges have discovered that parties involved in lawsuits are often willing to pay for a private judge rather than wait years for a sitting judge to hear their cases. Berkeley Bill resigned from the bench because, he says, "I just decided it was long enough. I wanted a change."

His second cousin, Skip Byrne, 56 envisions a similar change in three years, when he will have been on the Los Angeles Superior Court two decades. "I don't want to be tied down to being a judge for the rest of my life," he says.

Skip's most notable case probably was the one in which he presided over the complex division of J. Paul Getty's \$4-billion trust in 1985. He was praised by attorneys for the way he handled the fractious, 19-month case, but he is quick to return the compliment. "I felt that the lawyers could, and did, bring about some reconciliation of adverse family interests."

He was named presiding judge of the Superior Court last year and so far has received favorable reviews in what many observers call a thankless task. "He's a good administrator who gets things done without sitting on your head," says Superior Court Judge Alexander H. Williams III. Despite opposition from the ranks, Skip implemented the so-called fast-track system in civil court. Mandated by state law, it is an experiment in eight counties requiring judges to aggressively manage their own court calendars.

Since he became presiding judge, a position whose only real power is that of assigning his fellow judges to different courts, Skip also has instituted case-management seminars for the judges and has helped increase the use of computers to track cases through the legal system. It is a system in jeopardy, he believes—largely because of a funding shortage. "The underfunding of the judiciary deprives judges of the time necessary to pay attention to matters brought before them," he says.

With Berkeley Bill retiring and Skip thinking about doing the same, it might seem as though the Byrne dynasty is drawing to an end—especially at a time when, Skip says, a crass new attitude prevails among many lawyers. "Traditionally, people went into law to help their fellow man," he says. "Now the law is much more of a busi-

ness. . . . A lot of young lawyers just go into the law for the money."

But Skip and his wife, Marguerite, have six children, ranging in age from 18 to 30, and three of them have already graduated from law school with different intentions.

Mark, a 30-year-old assistant U.S. attorney, says he is carrying on a "sense of wanting to do something for the community in general." Elizabeth, 27, was a lawyer with a downtown Los Angeles firm like her brother Matt, 26, before joining a New York-based auction house. She adds: "It is part of your greater obligation to give back to the community. In our family, you serve society through the law."

So the family tradition continues. "Have you seen Skip's children?" asks Hupp. "The next generation is safe. There will be some Byrne judges there."

A TRIBUTE TO SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY SUPERVISOR ROBERT L. HAMMOCK

HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 15, 1989

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention a most outstanding man who has committed his life to the highest level of professional and community service, San Bernardino County Supervisor, Robert L. Hammock. On November 28, 1989, Bob Hammock will be honored at an anniversary celebration for his 20 years of dedicated public service.

Supervisor Hammock was born on November 20, 1940, the son of Lynn Benoit Hammock and Mary Etta Hammock, who came to California from Texas. Bob graduated from San Bernardino High School before pursuing his education at San Bernardino Valley College and California Polytechnic University, where he majored in aeronautical engineering. Bob worked for Pioneer Title Insurance Co. from 1962 to 1969, and Ludwig Engineering Co. from 1969 to 1976. Prior to being elected to the county board of supervisors in 1976, Bob served on the San Bernardino City Council representing the city's Fourth Ward. He served as chairman of the county board of supervisors in 1983 and 1984, and again in 1986.

As a member of the county board of supervisors, Bob has served and continues to serve in a variety of capacities. They include: the Agua Mansa Industrial Growth Association Executive Committee; Authority for a Greater San Bernardino; County Supervisors Association of California Board of Directors; East Valley Planning Agency Airport Land Use Commission Governing Board; East Valley Transit Service Authority Governing Board; president of the Inland Empire Mexico Reconstruction Fund, Inc.; Board of Directors; Local Agency Formation Commission; as vice chairman of the National Association of Counties Community Development Steering Committee's Housing Subcommittee; as member and past president of the Omnitrans Board of Directors; member and past president of the San Bernardino Associated Governments/County Transportation Commission Board of Directors; member of the Southern California

Association of Governments Executive Committee; as a board member of the South Coast Air Quality Management District and as a member of the Southern California Regional Association of County Supervisors.

In addition, Bob serves on the San Bernardino County Disaster Council and as a member of the San Bernardino County Air Pollution Control District Board, the San Bernardino County Flood Control District Board, a member of the Governing Board of the San Bernardino Building Authority, and as a member of the governing authority of all board-governed special districts.

Bob has also contributed his time and talents to the boards of the Arrowhead United Way, California Jaycees, Uptown YMCA, Boys Club, Zoological Society, Boy Scouts, First Fund of Children's Resources, YWCA, Campaign for Kids and the March of Dimes, and numerous other civic and community projects.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to recognize the many fine contributions of my friend, Supervisor Bob Hammock on his 20 years of public service. I join all my friends in San Bernardino County in wishing him good health and God's speed in the years ahead.

A TRIBUTE TO JOHN KRUPA

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 15, 1989

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to share with you and my colleagues in the House of Representatives some thoughts about a truly fine man I had the pleasure to know and who regrettably passed away recently, Mr. John Krupa of East Chicago, IN.

John was a passionate man—passionate about his family, passionate about public life and passionate about commitment to community service. I had the pleasure of knowing John on a personal basis and working with him in a professional capacity. We had our political disagreements, but they were based in sincere differences of opinion. John understood that people had differing points of view and tried to work with you to accomplish a common goal.

John was a foundation and fixture in the community for over 25 years. His affiliation and political offices held were numerous and impressive. They included being one of the founders and active member of the American Legion Allied Post 369, former chairman of the Lake County Democratic Party, superintendent of the East Chicago Water Department, service on the city's sanitary district board and library board, and two terms as Lake County Clerk. John was also active in Twin City Community Services, East Chicago Exchange Club, and the Holy Name Society of St. Stanislaus Church. It was John who focused my attention on the problems and the potential of the East Chicago Salvation Army, another organization with which he was associated.

John had a love, pride, and faith in his community and country. He dedicated his life to improving East Chicago, the city in which he

was born and lived his entire life. He did this not for riches nor fame, but because it was right. He will be missed, but never forgotten.

FREEDOM—MANS MOST PRECIOUS POSSESSION

HON. DAN BURTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 15, 1989

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, many of our colleagues have been very concerned and distressed in recent days over the plight of the last three "Plantados" in Cuba. There are of course hundreds of political prisoners under Castro's dictatorship, but these three have been incarcerated for over 20 years, in violation of Cuba's own penal code. They have bravely resisted all "political rehabilitation" throughout that time. Alfredo Mustelier Nuevo, one of the Plantados, is now on a hunger and thirst strike. His condition is serious. If he dies, Mario Chanes and Ernesto Diaz, will commence their own hunger strikes.

Along with my colleagues from Florida, Mrs. ROS-LEHTINEN, and Mr. SMITH, I and others in Congress have sent telegrams to Castro in an effort to secure the release of these brave men. Peter Jennings did a radio segment about these Plantados on ABC radio news. The continued imprisonment of these men is a serious affront to human dignity, and a sad testimony to the brutality of totalitarian communism.

I commend to my colleagues' attention this excellent editorial broadcast all over the world recently on the Voice of America.

Time is running out for Alfredo Mustelier Nuevo. On October 27th, Mustelier began a hunger strike which he said he would continue until he is either released from a Cuban prison or dies. Mustelier is one of the Plantados—long-term political prisoners who have refused to accept "reeducation," or ideological indoctrination by the Cuban government. Mustelier was imprisoned in 1969 for opposing the Communist dictatorship of Fidel Castro. Mustelier began his hunger strike to protest his imprisonment beyond twenty years, which is a violation of the Cuban penal code. Two other long-term political prisoners—Ernesto Diaz Roderiguez, a prisoner for twenty-one years, and Mario Chanes de Armas, a prisoner for twenty-eight years—have vowed to join the hunger strike when Mustelier is released or dies.

These three men represent only a small percentage of the political prisoners who remain locked away in Castro's prisons. Estimates of the number of political prisoners range from several hundred into the thousands, according to Amnesty International and the Cuban Human Rights Committee. The human-rights group Americas Watch says it believes Cuba has held more political prisoners per capita for longer periods than any other country. According to former political prisoner Eleno Oviedo, who was released in January after serving twenty-six years, prison conditions are barbarous. One prison with three-hundred inmates had only two bathrooms. Food was scarce and brutality common. Mr. Oviedo said, "I was beaten for amusement of the prison guards. If you

didn't eat fast enough or if you didn't bathe fast enough, you would be beaten."

Because of international pressure, about two-hundred fifty Cuban political prisoners have been released and allowed to emigrate in the past year. In 1988, the Cuban government permitted a team from the United Nations Human Rights Commission to meet with some of the Cubans who wanted to bring cases of human-rights violations to the commission's attention. The Cuban government tried as much as possible to discourage contact with the six-member UN delegation. Following the visit, about thirty human-rights activists in Cuba suffered harsh punishments, including beatings, detentions and imprisonment.

The fate of many Cuban political prisoners, and of human rights in general, depends on continued international pressure. As long as there is repression in Cuba, there will be a voice that cries out for freedom. It is a cry that can never be stilled, a cry that the rest of the world must heed. As Alfredo Mustelier, the prisoner now on a hunger strike, said, "I am well aware that I am risking my life for my freedom, but freedom, like life itself, is man's most precious possession. All I have left is freedom or death."

That was an editorial reflecting the views of the U.S. Government.

HONORING RABBI MACHANE CHODOSH

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 15, 1989

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay special tribute to one of the most important and thriving religious centers in the Forest Hills area, the Congregation Machane Chodosh. On November 19 the congregation will celebrate its 50th anniversary with a banquet at Terrace on the Park in Flushing Meadows.

In its half century existence the synagogue has influenced every facet of the lives of local Jews. Last year leaders of the congregation met with local police to discuss methods in improving community safety. It has also embarked on an outreach program to bring the unaffiliated into the congregation. As part of their effort to encourage new participation in their synagogue, the congregation has constructed an elevator for the elderly and handicapped.

The congregation constantly tries to remind the members of its community of its ancient tradition. Educational programs serve this purpose, especially courses in Jewish law and customs, and modern Hebrew. As a religious center founded by survivors of the Holocaust and refugees from Nazi Germany, the congregation feels a special affinity with survivors and victims of those horrendous events. Last year the congregation along with other synagogues in the area held a community wide observance of the 50th anniversary of Kristallnacht, which was attended by over 1,000 people.

The congregation's contributions have not been limited to the local sphere however. The synagogue has also been extremely active in assisting Jews worldwide. As a strong supporter of Israel, the temple has in recent years

donated an ambulance and planted over 20,000 trees in Israel.

In a religious center that has been as successful and has grown as much as Rabbi Machane Chodosh, it is almost inevitable that a major reason for its success is due to the contribution of its leaders. A number of individuals have played important roles in developing Rabbi Machane Chodosh into the thriving community of 500 people it is today. One such individual is Sol Wachenheimer, president for many years and one who presided over the synagogue when it was undergoing construction. Some others who have made significant contributions to the synagogue over the years are: Mr. Herbert Jaffe, present president of the synagogue, Erick Liebenstein, present copresident, Mr. Samuel Bloom, chairman of the golden jubilee and Rabbi Manfred Gans, who has been spiritual leader of the congregation for the past 39 years.

Mr. Speaker, in a time when religion and morals seem to be increasingly ignored, it is a pleasure to witness a religious center enjoy as much success as Rabbi Machane Chodosh has enjoyed in the last 50 years. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Rabbi Machane Chodosh on its golden jubilee and to wish it as much success its second half century as it enjoyed in its first.

CELEBRATING LIRS' 50TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. THOMAS E. PETRI

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 15, 1989

Mr. PETRI. Mr. Speaker, today marks the 50th anniversary of Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Service [LIRS], the national agency of Lutheran churches in the United States for ministry with uprooted people. I wish to congratulate this exemplary organization on this important occasion.

Officially, LIRS is an inter-Lutheran cooperative agency that represents 95 percent of all Lutherans in the United States. The church bodies it serves are the Evangelical Lutheran Church in America [ELCA] and Latvian Evangelical Lutheran Church [LELBA], both based in Chicago, and the Lutheran Church-Missouri Synod [LCMS], based in St. Louis.

Since 1939, LIRS has resettled more than 155,000 refugees through partnership with Lutheran social ministry organizations, congregations and community people. More than 6,000 congregational sponsors were mobilized for this work, to foster the well-being and sufficiency of refugees and their integration into American life.

The total number resettled includes more than 3,000 unaccompanied refugee children placed in foster care since 1978. LIRS is one of just two national voluntary agencies that resettles unaccompanied minors.

LIRS is structured as a three-tiered partnership of national administration, professional regional support, and private sector sponsorships. Through this unique agency and church partnership, newcomers have access to a wide range of community resources in addition to basic material and emotional support. The

most recent newcomers include Europeans, Armenians, Evangelical Christians from the Soviet Union, and Amerasian young people. And LIRS continues to resettle refugees from Southeast Asia, Africa, and the Near East.

With the help of the ELCA and Lutheran World Federation World Service, LIRS ministers with undocumented people in the United States by supporting 42 social service, advocacy and legal service community-based projects that address their needs. Matching private funds offered by the Ford Foundation are distributed in like manner—\$500,000 over the next 3 years. The LC-MS coordinates with LIRS with respect to the grants it makes through its own World Relief program of the Board for Social Ministry Services to these and other such projects, as well.

Recently in Guatemala, LIRS representatives took part in an international conference on effects of the peace talks and the plans to assist the 1 million refugees there or from there. LIRS also helped organize an ecumenical delegation to Washington, DC about Central Americans on the southwest Texas border. That delegation made it clear that the policy of massive detention and lack of due process for Central Americans was in need of change.

At one point this summer, as many as 5,000 refugees were being detained in camps on the Rio Grande Valley area. The ELCA responded to an emergency appeal to the churches for funds for legal services to help them. LIRS is also organizing help for refugee children who are being kept in detention centers because of their lack of legal status in this country.

In June 1989 the LIRS executive director was the LIRS' and therefore the churches' representative in an international conference in Geneva concerning Southeast Asian refugees. These talks reaffirmed commitments by governments not to push back refugees; to expand programs of direct departures from Vietnam; and to continue resettlement, especially for those 52,000 who have spent years of their lives in camps. It was tough. Most countries wanted to end asylum now.

Vietnam has just agreed with the United States to allow former political prisoners to move again. Most will want to rejoin their families and will require special help on arrival. Two government departments and the national voluntary agencies, including LIRS, are discussing the where and how of that effort.

In mid-September, LIRS cosponsored a major conference in Washington, DC on ministry to and with African and Haitian refugees. Several ELCA churchwide units were intimately involved in this one, especially the Commission on Multicultural Ministries.

LIRS is also well known for foster care ministry, helping refugee young people who come to the United States without their parents and who need support until they reach adulthood. Only LIRS is able to function as a Protestant agency with such services through Lutheran Social Service agencies matching the other functioning agency, the Roman Catholic effort through Catholic Charities in its dioceses. One Protestant agency, Bethany Children's Home of Grand Rapids, MI, receives its cases through LIRS.

LIRS maintains an office in Washington, DC, in close collaboration with the ELCA Office on Governmental Affairs, where it is housed near Capitol Hill.

As a member of the American Council for Voluntary International Action (InterAction), the LIRS staff works with 130 other private agencies in joint strategy and action efforts. The LIRS executive director is currently concluding 2 years as chair of the InterAction Committee on Migration and Refugee Affairs.

LIRS PROGRAMS

The past year has seen both growth and diversification in LIRS's national ministries to immigrants and refugees.

The importance of the First Asylum Concerns [FAC] Program was underscored in 1989 by the devastating effects of the employer sanction provisions of the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986. The provisions make it illegal for employers to hire undocumented workers. The result is that undocumented refugees from Central America and elsewhere who cannot return home are increasingly subjected to exploitation or are sinking deeper into extreme poverty.

One important objective of LIRS' FAC Program is to advocate for fair and humane first asylum policies, and to seek administrative and legislative relief for refugees already here who are threatened with deportation. LIRS has advocated for passage of legislation such as the DeConcini-Moakley bill to suspend deportation of Salvadorans and Nicaraguans.

LIRS has also been instrumental in forming a coalition of national voluntary agencies, legal advocacy organizations, local direct service projects, and refugee community groups. This coalition, called the Committee for U.S. Action on Asylum Concerns [CUSAAC], serves as a collaborative mechanism for sharing information and developing common perspectives on promoting and expanding protection for persons seeking safe haven in the United States. It also relates to counterpart organizations in other countries around the world.

Another important aspect of FAC's work is the provision of legal and basic social services directly to asylum seekers through its small grants program. These grants are provided to local projects that provide direct assistance to refugees in their communities.

LIRS and the people it serves are particularly indebted to the ELCA for its continued priority support of this critical program. This support amounted to \$100,000 this year; and together with a grant of \$40,000 from the Lutheran World Federation, it made possible the renewal and increase of a matching grant from the Ford Foundation. This grant will total \$500,000 over a 3-year period, of which \$425,000 is for direct grants to local projects, and \$75,000 is for technical assistance to these projects in the areas of organizational management and fund raising.

In 1989, a total of \$290,000 was available for project grants. Requests coming to LIRS from 55 projects totaled \$877,000. A staff review panel awarded grants to 41 projects.

LIRS Children's Services Program continued its work of placing refugee children admitted to the United States into foster homes. This work is carried out under a contract with the U.S. Department of State, and is done in part-

nership with 23 Lutheran Social Ministry Organizations. In fiscal year 1988-89, 298 refugee children were placed.

An exciting prospect for the future is the possibility of implementing a special unaccompanied minors project for border children. This project would develop alternative living situations for refugee children from Central America who are being held in detention facilities by the INS. LIRS would use its relationships with border projects to identify and screen the eligible children, and then link them with the existing network of LIRS unaccompanied refugee minor programs.

At this point, the LIRS board has given authorization for a consultant to be retained to research the project and develop an operational plan. Funding would be sought first from foundations, and perhaps later from Federal or other private sources. This project enjoys wide support from the bishop and presidents of most of the affected synods and districts of the LC-MS and the ELCA.

June 1989 saw the launching of LIRS' new Immigration Services Program, staffed by an experienced immigration attorney. This program aims to assist Lutheran Social Ministry Organizations, individual congregations and others to develop the technical capacity for responsible immigration counseling. The goal is to establish a national network of Lutheran affiliated immigration counseling sites. Already, a needs assessment has been distributed nationally and training workshops have been conducted for the upper midwest in October. Training for the Southwest is scheduled for November.

The Refugee Resettlement Program continues to be LIRS' largest program. In fiscal year 1988-89, more than 8,000 refugees were resettled in the United States through 26 affiliated regional programs. This 33 percent increase over the same period last year is largely attributable to the increasing numbers of Evangelical Christians that have been leaving the Soviet Union. This unplanned increase has had positive effects on the financial position of that program, although they will be temporary.

Additional congregational sponsorship for added numbers of refugees are still required, although the Department of State restricts the agency as to where such refugees may be resettled. Encouragement from the bishops and other national leaders is needed for this large agency and/or congregationally centered ministry of resettlement. Other ways for congregations to assist are described in a new LIRS brochure.

LIRS' heavy involvement in resettling Americans has also led to securing \$35,000 supplementary Federal grants for its seven Amerasian cluster sites. In addition, LIRS helped obtain a \$50,000 grant for a special Hmong project in Wisconsin, and renewed participation with the Federal match grant program for four other affiliates.

UNO NEEDS OUR HELP

HON. DONALD E. "BUZ" LUKENS

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 15, 1989

Mr. DONALD E. "BUZ" LUKENS. Mr. Speaker, it would appear that Marxist tyrant Daniel Ortega has stacked the deck unjustly in favor of his military dictatorship. Consider the following:

Ortega has appointed a five-man commission to supervise the upcoming election. Four of the five members are strongly aligned to the Sandinistas.

If one wants to send donations to Violeta Chamorro and the UNO Party, that money must be funneled through the Sandinista-dominated electoral commission which extracts—steals—50 percent for itself. The United States donated \$9 million to adequately support the opposition.

Despite the Sandinistas allowing just four consecutive Sundays for voter registration, an astonishing 1.7 million of a possible 1.9 eligible voters qualified for the February election.

Some 300,000 Nicaraguans have fled the country for various reasons ranging from fear of political persecution to death. Ortega has not responded to the requests of these refugees to be allowed the opportunity to vote in neighboring Costa Rica and Honduras.

Finally, Ortega has suspended the 19-month cease-fire with the Contras for security concerns. What is to keep him from suspending the elections on the grounds that the electoral safety could not be insured?

Despite the efforts of the Sandinistas and their 100,000 strong military, various polls indicate that UNO is leading. Violeta Chamorro and the UNO Party desperately need our help. We can not allow the Marxist dictatorship to steal the first genuine opportunity Nicaraguans have to choose their own destiny.

Democracy and freedom of choice are the most compelling and contagious concepts in the world political scene. The word democratic appears in numerous country's constitutions around the globe. However, true democracies are both rare and unique. The people of Nicaragua have caught the democratic bug and we have dedicated ourselves to the reality of fair and free elections in Latin America. We must insure that fair elections occur, and more importantly, the results are allowed to come to fruition.

I would like to call to the attention of Members of both parties an editorial Mrs. Chamorro wrote that appeared in yesterday's Washington Post and that was sent to us by our colleague from Virginia, FRANK WOLF.

In this editorial, Mrs. Chamorro pleads with us to ensure the Nicaraguan people fair elections. We owe this to her. I urge my colleagues to take a few minutes to read her piece:

KEEP WATCH ON OUR ELECTIONS

From Manila to Mexico, from Budapest to Berlin to Beijing, a great gale of democracy is blowing. But not on the Nicaraguans. What a cruel blast we've received from fate!

In 1979 we were all part of "the beautiful revolution": a great coalition that was to rid us of tyranny forever, of corrupt officials, of

bullying soldiers and police, of grinding poverty, of foreign tutelage, of one-party, one-family rule. Then we were the van-guard of the democratic revolution. Now we bring up the rear.

For one brief moment in July of 1979 our people rose in joy to greet our brave *muchachos* returning victorious to Managua: Davids who had vanquished Goliath. How could we imagine that soon we would behold them behind armored personnel carriers and helicopter gunships. Soon enough the heroes of the revolution were slaughtering one another. Soon enough the workers who struck against autocracy could no longer strike or organize; the political parties that had united against the dictator could not assemble; the newspaper that had spread the word of freedom could not publish; the church that had preached liberation from the pulpit was bound and gagged.

How sad that Nicaraguans, instead of enjoying the blessings of equality and prosperity for which they risked their lives, now flee their homeland in the hundreds of thousands. How sad that the government of which I once formed a part has become as corrupt as its predecessor, as cruel, as hated.

But we've had our fill of hatred and of opinionated warriors who promise paradise and deliver inferno. Ten years of living dangerously has brought civil war, an exodus of a fifth of our countrymen, an annual inflation of 30,000 percent, 40 percent unemployment and, for the first time in our history, mass hunger. Our industry and agriculture are paralyzed. We have gone from being the bread basket of Central America to being its basket case: an international beggar with the largest per-capita foreign debt in Latin America. Even a government-commissioned survey has found consumption to have fallen by 70 percent since the revolution. Of course the Sandinista media shout that all this is due to Mr. Reagan and now to Mr. Bush. But we Nicaraguans know full well that the shortages and the repression came before the war and the embargo.

Tired of war and warriors, of dogmas and slogans, we'd like to put our feet on the ground, our house in order. We want to be boring for a while—more like our neighbor to the south, Costa Rica—a country at peace with its neighbors where no family or party is above the law, with an army reduced to a minimum (and without any "State Security" forces at all), with no political party controlling the media, the military and the police, and with all parties allowed to compete freely at the ballot box. We do not look back: what has been positive in the revolution, we'd keep and extend. For example we would give peasants who farm nationalized lands clear title to them, and would distribute all remaining state farms to those peasants who have no land. We would like to find common ground.

We in the opposition have been able to find common ground among ourselves. Today I am proud to say that the opposition coalition includes every group that united against Somoza in 1979, except the Sandinistas, who many feel betrayed our revolution. The National Opposition Union (UNO) spans 14 parties of every political stripe: Communist, Socialist, Social Democratic, Populists, Liberal, Social Christian, Christian Democratic, Libertarian and Conservative. We are supported by all the independent labor unions, business organizations, and professional groups. Anyone who knows Nicaragua will tell you that forging unity among our diverse groups and tendencies is no small achievement, especially because

our organizations have been restricted and repressed. But we have united around a common program for national reconciliation, economic reconstruction and social justice through democratic institutions.

Our common effort found fertile ground. Last month despite intimidation by Sandinista troops and myriad obstruction by government bureaucrats, a record 92 percent of eligible Nicaraguan voters formed long lines to register. As has been reported in *The New York Times*, the Sandinista military even went so far as to stage a sham battle in an unsuccessful attempt to stop voters from registering. To frighten the people, President Daniel Ortega has called us "traitors" and "mercenaries" and "CIA agents," and has declared that a vote for us is "a vote for the enemy of the people." Pronouncing the Sandinistas "sure winners," he has emphasized that people would "not be so foolish as to vote for a loser"—darkly intimating that after a Sandinista victory opposition voters will be treated as traitors. Our jails are filled already with "enemies of the people."

But the people remain steadfast. Despite the government's monopoly of television (we are allowed only 15 minutes per week on a feeble channel that cannot reach many areas), despite indiscriminate Sandinista use of state transport, telephones, offices, meeting places, telegraph and copiers, despite the fact that 50 percent of our desperately needed and profoundly appreciated donations are appropriated by the Sandinista-dominated electoral commission, the people are giving us their support. Just last week an independent survey showed us winning by a margin of nearly 2 to 1. Even though the Sandinistas have unleashed their mobs to disrupt our meetings, these meetings grow larger and larger. Recently even the Sandinista mayor of Managua acknowledged that his party is losing.

Accordingly the Sandinistas have resorted to a new, more desperate and dangerous diversion. Again turning their backs on their solemn commitment to their people and to the Central American presidents, they have broken the cease-fire with the rebels, their helicopter gunships and automatic artillery have opened fire. Their 90,000-man army sweep through our villages on the preposterous pretext that tiny groups of poorly equipped contras constitute a "threat to national security." Lacking arguments to defend their misgovernment, the Sandinistas wish to speak fear, to chill the people into submission. This stratagem must raise grave doubts about the supposed Sandinista commitment to free elections.

In view of these alarming developments I have come to this country to ask for help. With the solidarity of all those who support our cause, I believe we may secure a relatively free vote; without it we may be doomed to elections in the style of the Sandinistas' ally Gen. Noriega.

Keep watch. Send observers from Congress, from state and federal government, from political parties, from labor unions, from professional and human rights organizations. Send them now. They will be witnesses for democracy. Send journalists and cameras; let your news and polling organizations conduct independent voter surveys. Help give Nicaraguans the chance to feel again the breezes of democracy.

AFTON LEE A POSITIVE FORCE ON LIVES OF OTHERS

HON. BEN ERDREICH

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 15, 1989

Mr. ERDREICH. Mr. Speaker, the world is full of talkers, people who come up with grand ideas, but who never seem to be able, or willing, to put them into action. On Saturday, November 4, I joined the local community in Homewood, AL, who came together to share in the loss of a man who was able, and most willing, to take action time and again as a unifying force in his community.

Afton Lee was not a talker, he was a doer. A quiet, unassuming man, his community turned to him many times to get things done, to bring about unity, to help make his city the kind of place in which we all would like to live.

He had a strong belief in citizen participation and in the commonality among a diverse people. He became the first black to be elected to the Homewood, AL, City Council, and was reelected three times. A leader in his community of Rosedale in Homewood, he worked to improve his city physically, morally, and culturally.

He was an astute and successful businessman who used his wealth to help others, donating land for a library and for affordable housing in his community.

At the age of 93, when most of us would be content just "to be," Afton Lee was still going strong, still doing good deeds, still thinking of others.

Afton Lee was many things: Entrepreneur, philanthropist, community and political leader, and loving family man. Most importantly, Afton Lee was just plain, good people.

Afton Lee was giving all of his life, and at the age of 93, he still was giving, a positive force upon the lives of others.

His tragic death is a terrible loss for his family, yes, but also, for our community. He was family to our entire community, across our State and Nation; we cannot replace Afton Lee. He will be lovingly remembered, and sorely missed.

I would like to share with my colleagues in the House the following editorial that appeared in the Birmingham News on Afton Lee and how greatly he will be missed by the community of Homewood, AL:

AFTON LEE

Afton M. Lee Sr. will be greatly missed, by his family and by the community he loved and served so long and so well. He was more than a fine family man, more than a competent businessman and more than a respected public servant.

The 92-year-old Lee was a symbol of strength for Homewood and its Rosedale community, symbol of what cooperation between black and white citizens can mean to a city's stability.

"If there ever was a problem," said Homewood's longtime Mayor Robert WalDROP, "he would handle it."

Mr. Lee's public service included two terms on the Homewood City Council. A man of great wealth, he gave freely to charity and civic organizations.

His experience and counsel were respected by both the black and white citizens of Homewood.

Mr. Lee's senseless killing at his grocery store Monday leaves a great sense of frustration.

There is some comfort in knowing his killers will face justice. But there is great emptiness in the knowledge that Homewood, and Birmingham at large, cannot replace Afton Lee.

He has become the latest victim of an age in which the unthinkable is real and the atrocious too often is commonplace.

FMLN OFFENSIVE IN EL SALVADOR

HON. ROD CHANDLER

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 15, 1989

Mr. CHANDLER. Mr. Speaker, I strongly condemn the recent offensive by the Communist guerrillas in El Salvador. The Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, known by its Spanish initials FMLN, must cease this senseless violence and return to the negotiating table.

In the past 3 days, at least 1,500 rebels have attacked Government positions in the Capital and in other parts of the country, killing dozens of civilians and Government soldiers, and wounding hundreds of others. As one rebel said in today's New York Times, "we just want to kill as many people as possible."

Tragically, one of those killed was a resident of my State, Christopher Babcock, 25. Early reports suggest he was killed by FMLN guerrillas during an attack on the Presidential residence, which is located near the house where he was staying. My prayers are with his family and friends, as with all of the families of those killed in this terrible war, now in its 10th year.

Blame for this recent breakdown in international efforts to bring peace to Central America must be shared by the Sandinista Government in Nicaragua. In another article in today's New York Times, which I wish to have included in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD following my remarks, five top FMLN commanders were seen in Managua during the past 2 weeks.

Just last month, Honduran authorities intercepted a truckload of arms going from Nicaragua to El Salvador. The shipment included AK-47 automatic rifles, 19,000 rounds of ammunition, over 500 rockets, detonators, and radios. Earlier this month, the Sandinistas ended the cease-fire in Nicaragua, further contributing to the breakdown in peace efforts in the region.

The Government of El Salvador deserves our strong support. This devastating war must end, and support for the guerrillas from Nicaragua and Cuba must be stopped.

REBEL DRIVE LONG PLANNED, U.S. SAYS

(By Robert Pear)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The Bush Administration asserted today that the rebel offensive in El Salvador had long been planned and that its goal was the weakening of the

Salvadoran Government and a popular uprising in parts of the country.

American officials said also that they had information that demonstrated that the Nicaraguan Government was involved in supplying arms for the guerrillas and even in operational planning.

Some officials contended that the offensive was begun out of desperation because of a perception in Nicaragua and among the Salvadoran rebels that they could no longer count on much Soviet or Soviet bloc aid, given the developments in Moscow and Eastern Europe.

White House and State Department officials said the arms shipments from Nicaragua violated commitments by President Daniel Ortega Saavedra of Nicaragua. Under regional peace accords signed by Mr. Ortega, they said, Nicaragua was supposed to stop providing arms to the Salvadoran rebels.

REBELS REPORTED IN MANAGUA

Two Central Americans with access to the Salvadoran rebels of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front said they had seen the top five guerrilla commanders in Managua, the Nicaraguan capital, within the last two weeks. American officials say they have traced rebel radio traffic from Nicaragua to El Salvador this week.

On Oct. 18, Honduran authorities intercepted a truckload of arms going from Nicaragua to El Salvador. The shipment included AK-47 rifles, 19,000 rounds of ammunition, more than 500 rockets, detonators and radios, the officials said.

They contended that the driver of the truck said under interrogation that he worked for a Salvadoran refugee group and that he had been delivering weapons from Nicaragua monthly since August 1988.

Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d said he was distressed that the Soviet Union showed no evidence of "new thinking" in Central America or in other regional conflicts, like those in Afghanistan and Cambodia. "This is our biggest disappointment to date in the relationship, the lack of cooperation on regional conflicts," Mr. Baker said in an interview. Mr. Baker has complained officially to the Soviet Ambassador about the weapons shipments.

A SPECIAL RESPONSIBILITY

In a speech at the Organization of American States this evening, Mr. Baker said, "That Soviet Union bears a special responsibility because its arms and money, moving through Cuba and Nicaragua, continue to support the violence, destruction and war."

Despite the protest, some high-level officials in the Bush Administration maintained that the Salvadoran guerrillas staged their latest offensive because the Soviet Union was putting pressure on the Sandinista Government of Nicaragua to curtail military support for them.

"This is a desperation move" by the guerrillas, an Administration official said. "It is brought on in part because the Soviets have weighed in with the Nicaraguans, and perhaps the Cubans, about stopping support for that insurgency." The official said he believed the Soviets when they said they had "told the Nicaraguans to cool with the F.M.L.N.," as the guerrilla group is known.

The Bush Administration's response to the guerrilla offensive was low-key compared with the alarms sounded by the Reagan Administration. In 1981, Alexander M. Haig, Jr., who was then Secretary of State, described Central America as a principal arena of East-West conflicts, sought ad-

ditional military aid for El Salvador and said the United States must "go to the source" of aggression in the region, meaning to Cuba or even the Soviet Union.

By contrast, President Bush's press secretary, Marlin Fitzwater, said today that the President of El Salvador, Alfredo Cristiani, and Salvadoran Government forces were "in control of the situation" and had not requested additional aid from the United States.

Asked if he would rule out an American role in fighting the guerrillas, Mr. Fitzwater said, "We can never predict the future, but at this point it's not anticipated."

A RESPONSIBLE MEASURE

Richard A. Boucher, the deputy spokesman at the State Department, said a state of siege imposed Sunday by Mr. Cristiani was "a responsible measure to protect civilians" from guerrilla attacks.

Mr. Boucher said Nicaragua was "the principal supplier" of arms to the Salvadoran rebels. Another State Department official said the truck stopped on October 18 at El Espino, Honduras was carrying "a large quantity of Soviet bloc weaponry and instruction manuals for urban commandos, inscribed on the cover with the letters F.M.L.N."

Salvadoran rebel commanders said that their offensive was a response to a series of attacks on leftist political and union leaders, including the bombing of a labor confederation on October 31.

At the Organization of American States here, the Foreign Minister of Nicaragua, Miguel d'Escoto Brockmann, offered a resolution today making an urgent appeal to the Salvadoran Government "to cease immediately the bombing of the civilian population" and other acts of violence.

Some American officials contend that the offensive has been planned for two years and that captured rebel documents, including one called Plan Fuego, outlined a number of steps actually undertaken by the rebels in the offensive that began on Saturday.

IN MEMORY OF GEORGE SLAFF, A TIRELESS ADVOCATE

HON. MEL LEVINE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 15, 1989

Mr. LEVINE of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to ask my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives to join me in paying tribute to the memory of a superb human being who was a good friend, George Slaff. I salute his memory and support his ideals and hard work from which so many benefited.

I would like to include here an article that appeared in the Los Angeles Times by staff writer, Michael Ybarra.

IN MEMORY OF GEORGE SLAFF, A TIRELESS ADVOCATE

(By Michael Ybarra)

George Slaff, a tireless advocate of liberal causes who helped secure one of the triumphs of the New Deal, and later served two terms as mayor of Beverly Hills, has died of cancer. He was 83.

The prominent entertainment attorney had been at Cedars-Sinai Medical Center for a week before he died Friday night.

Longtime friend David Golding said Slaff had been somewhat frail in recent years, but still never gave up the abiding vim with which he fought "barons."

"He was always a champion of liberal causes," Golding said. "He never changed his stance."

An attorney with a love for the underdog, Slaff was president of the Southern California branch of the American Civil Liberties Union for six years beginning in 1965.

Slaff's liberalism was rooted in the experiences of his family, which fled czarist Russia in the 19th Century. Slaff had said that the family home in Passaic, N.J., was a meeting place for socialist Russian emigres. As a boy of 10, Slaff carried around a soapbox for members of the Young People's Socialist League.

Slaff, who attended Harvard and Stanford universities, began his law career representing evicted tenants. He developed an interest in the regulation of gas and electric companies, earning a reputation as a "utilities rate-buster" in several states.

At age 38, he went to Washington to lend his talents to the New Deal. As chief counsel to the Federal Power Commission in the 1930s and 1940s, he helped establish the government's right to regulate utility rates.

Later, Slaff moved to Beverly Hills. He was a friend of Samuel Goldwyn and chief counsel and personal attorney for the producer for 20 years. His clients also included Raquel Welch and the Smothers brothers.

He served 12 years on the Beverly Hills City Council, and was mayor in 1968-69 and 1975-76. Three years ago, he sued the city for violating the constitutional requirement for separation of church and state by allowing the lighting of a 27-foot menorah at a city park during Hanukkah in 1986.

Slaff was not afraid of being called a "liberal." In remarks to an interviewer four years ago, he said: "Many people in the Democratic Party don't want to be known as liberals. There seems to be some intellectual stigma in today's climate about being 'too liberal.' But I don't think liberalism can be considered excessive. To me, it's simply a matter of recognizing equal rights for all."

He is survived by his wife Eve, a sister, May Miller, a daughter, Nora Ross, and a grandson.

Final arrangements are pending. Instead of flowers, the family said that donations can be sent to the George Slaff First Amendment Fund at the ACLU or to Planned Parenthood.

INTRODUCTION OF THE SECURITIES MARKETS STABILIZATION ACT OF 1989, AND THE COORDINATED CLEARANCE AND SETTLEMENT ACT OF 1989

HON. EDWARD J. MARKEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 15, 1989

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, today I, along with Mr. RINALDO, the ranking minority member of the Subcommittee on Telecommunications and Finance, which I chair; and my subcommittee colleague from New Mexico, Mr. RICHARDSON, am introducing the Securities Markets Stabilization Act of 1989 and the Coordinated Clearance and Settlement Act of 1989, both of which were unani-

mously approved this morning by the subcommittee.

The Securities Markets Stabilization Act of 1989 represents the first legislative step toward reform of the stock market in the aftermath of the frightening crashes of October 1987 and October 1989, events that have shaken investor confidence to its very core. This long-awaited and much needed first step comes after nearly 2 years of extensive consideration of all the issues surrounding market reform, a process that has included 12 hearings by this subcommittee, 4 in this year alone; in-depth expert analyses by the Brady Commission, the Katzenbach Commission, the Securities and Exchange Commission, and the Working Group on Financial Markets; as well as a further series of 6 SEC investigations of program trading and other related issues initiated in response to requests of this subcommittee. I first introduced comprehensive market reform legislation in the 100th Congress, with H.R. 4997. And earlier this year, at the request of the Securities and Exchange Commission, Chairman JOHN DINGELL and I introduced similar legislation, H.R. 1609, the Stock Market Reform Act of 1989.

The Stabilization Act contains four provisions necessary to market reform: First, a grant to the SEC of authority to halt all trading in a market emergency; second, a directive to the SEC to require large traders to report their transactions; third, a directive to the SEC to assess the financial health of parents and affiliates of broker/dealers; and fourth, a grant of authority to the SEC to constrain program trading. A fifth provision would direct the Commission to facilitate coordinated clearing and settlement with other Government agencies. This provision stands alone in the coordinated clearance and settlement committee print.

All these provisions have been the subject of extensive negotiation with the SEC and Treasury, who strongly support moving forward on market reform. The provisions we have negotiated with the SEC and the securities industry on large trader reporting, risk assessment and others are extremely valuable from a market surveillance standpoint. In addition, the section concerning powers to prohibit certain trading practices address the one issue at the top of every investors list—the habitual, excessive, and violent market volatility that has driven the individual investor out of the stock market. This manufactured volatility has turned Wall Street into the mean streets of investing. It's as if we turned off all the Nation's stop lights, made all speed limits voluntary, stopped filling the pot holes, or repairing the bridges—and told the American public to go it alone. Such a retreat from common sense would not be tolerated in any of our hometowns, yet we are treating Wall Street with the kind of appalling disregard that can only result in financial disaster. For this reason, the Securities Markets Stabilization Act committee print includes a provision that would authorize the SEC to suspend or constrain manipulative, abusive, or disruptive practices that feed volatility—such as program trading—during times of excessive market volatility.

Right now, we are faced with the tyranny of our own ingenuity. Somewhere along the way our regulators and our Government forgot the

fundamental notion that technology must exist to serve, not suppress, human needs. Technology must continue to serve as an instrument to nurture our financial markets, markets which were first established to serve the capital raising needs of America's corporations. And technology must serve to allow individual Americans to invest in a piece of corporate America. But since October 1987, I have received numerous calls and letters from angry investors who have withdrawn their money from the market because they find no security in a stock market that behaves more like a yo-yo than an orderly mechanism for buying and selling shares in corporate America.

I do not believe that Congress can or should legislate up markets or down markets—what we should do is legislate fair markets. Right now we have unfair markets—markets that are dominated by a few 1-minute stockholders at the expense of the many. In the words of one recent subcommittee witness, comparing a program trader to an investor is like comparing a shark to a gourmet diner. We have large institutional shareholders who have engaged in trading strategies that are based on the erroneous notion that our markets contain unlimited liquidity. And we have aggressive traders whom I believe engage in manipulative trading strategies that profit from the volatility created by the lack of liquidity in our markets.

Excessive volatility in our securities markets is a national problem that demands a national solution. The SEC must have the necessary legal authority to address the impact of all of these trading strategies, legal and illegal, that fuel harmful market volatility. By the same token, we are not banning program trading—this bill will only give the SEC authority to suspend or constrain such trading practices during periods of high volatility.

I want to add in closing that our financial markets are a national treasure and a national resource. We should treat them with respect. The actions we take here today on market reform in particular are a true measure of that respect and are the first step in restoring the integrity and stability of our securities markets.

Mr. Speaker, for the benefit of my colleagues I am enclosing section-by-section analyses of the two bills introduced today.

I urge my colleagues to join me in cosponsoring this legislation.

SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS OF SECURITIES MARKETS STABILIZATION ACT OF 1989

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE

This section provides that the bill may be cited as the "Securities Markets Stabilization Act of 1989".

SECTION 2. EMERGENCYCYS AUTHORITY; TRADING HALTS

This section of the bill amends Section 12(K) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 by clarifying and broadening the Commission's authority to suspend trading and to take temporary actions in the event of an emergency. The Commission would be authorized to take such action in order to maintain or restore fair and orderly securities markets and to ensure prompt and accurate clearance and settlement of securities transactions. This section also specifically authorizes the SEC to suspend trading for stated periods of time, subject to some limitations. In the case of a market-wide trading

halt, in lieu of the President's approval, the new subsection (k)(1) would require the Commission to notify the President of its decision and be notified by the President that the President does not disapprove of such a halt before a market-wide halt could be put into place. And finally the section defines an emergency as a major market disturbance characterized by, or constituting a substantial threat of sudden and excessive fluctuations of securities prices that threaten fair and orderly markets, or as a substantial disruption of the safe or efficient operation of the national system for clearance and settlement of securities.

Subsection (k)(1)—Trading Suspensions.—Under existing Section 12(k) of the Exchange Act, the Commission is authorized to (i) suspend trading in any security (other than an exempted security) for a period of time not exceeding ten days, and (ii) with the approval of the President, summarily to suspend all trading on any national securities exchange or otherwise, in securities other than exempted securities, for a period not exceeding ninety days. It also prohibits a member of national securities exchange, broker, or dealer from acting in contravention of a Commission suspension order.

Subsection (k), as amended, would preserve the Commission's present authority to suspend trading in individual securities without change. However, with respect to potential market-wide trading halts, in lieu of the President's approval, the new subsection (k)(1) would require the Commission to notify the President of its decision and be notified by the President that he does not disapprove of such decision.

The existing prohibition on actions by brokers, dealers or exchange members contained in Section (k) is altered slightly and transferred to new subsection (k)(4), which is discussed below.

Paragraph (k)(2)—Emergency Actions.—This new subparagraph (A) would authorize the Commission, by order, to take temporary emergency action with respect to any matter subject to regulation under the Exchange Act. The Commission's authority to take summary action under this subsection would extend to all matters subject to regulation under the Exchange Act by the Commission, and the securities self-regulatory organizations, including, but not limited to, the ability to alter, supplement, suspend, or impose requirements of restrictions with respect to hours of trading, position limits, and clearance and settlement. Thus, the Commission's emergency authority could be used to relax or to impose more stringent requirements in an emergency.

Emergency actions ordered by the Commission under subparagraph (B) would remain in effect for the time specified by the Commission. The Commission would be authorized to extend the effectiveness of emergency actions, but in no event would any action taken in response to a particular emergency remain in effect for more than ten business days, including extensions. This limitation would not apply with respect to actions taken in response to any other emergency that might occur during the ten business day period. While many of the measures authorized under this paragraph would be necessary only for very short periods, perhaps hours or minutes, other matters, such as those relating to hours of business and clearance and settlement, might be required for longer periods, up to ten days, in order to be effective.

Prior to taking temporary emergency action, the Commission would be required

to make only the findings required by this paragraph, and would not be required to make findings or observe procedures prescribed by any other provisions of the Exchange Act. To ensure that the Commission would be able to take emergency action without procedural delay, the paragraph would expressly exempt the Commission, in exercising its emergency authority, from the agency rule-making requirements prescribed by the Administrative Procedure Act, and from the requirements prescribed by the Exchange Act Section 19(c) for abrogating, adding to, or deleting from the rules of a self-regulatory organization.

Paragraph (k)(3)—Presidential Override.—This paragraph expressly limits the Commission's authority to act to halt trading on any national securities exchange as provided in subsection (k)(1)(B) and to take emergency action pursuant to subsection (k)(2). This paragraph provides that the President may terminate any suspension of trading or other summary action taken by the Commission under those subsections.

Paragraph (k)(4)—Compliance.—This paragraph provides that no member of a national securities exchange, broker, or dealer shall act in contravention of a Commission order entered under subsection (k) of Section 12, unless such order has been stayed, modified, or set aside as provided in paragraph (k)(5) of Section 12.

Paragraph (k)(5)—Judicial Review.—Emergency action taken by the Commission under subsection (k) would be subject to judicial review in the United States Courts of Appeals as provided in Section 25(a) of the Exchange Act, based on an examination of all information before the Commission at the time such action was taken, subject to the assertion of any applicable privilege by the Commission. The reviewing court would be prohibited from entering a stay, writ of mandamus or similar relief unless the courts finds, after notice and hearing before a panel of the court, that the Commission's action is arbitrary, capricious, an abuse of discretion, or otherwise not in accordance with law. Thus, a court reviewing emergency action taken by the Commission under subsection (k) would be permitted to act only after the Commission had an opportunity to explain the basis for its action.

Paragraph (k)(6)—Definition of "Emergency."—This paragraph defines "emergency" to mean a major market disturbance characterized by, or constituting a substantial threat of sudden and excessive fluctuations of securities prices generally that threaten fair and orderly markets, or a substantial disruption of the safe or efficient operation of the national system for clearance and settlement of securities.

SECTION 3. LARGE TRADER REPORTING

Section 3 adds a new subsection (h) to Section 13 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 providing for the filing of reports concerning substantial securities transactions. This new subsection is designed to assist the Commission in its surveillance of the U.S. securities markets, clarifying and expanding its broad authority to adopt record-keeping and reporting rules for the purpose of monitoring the impact on the securities markets of large transactions. Generally speaking, the section would authorize the Commission to establish a two-tiered information-gathering and reporting system for monitoring large securities transactions. The first tier requires large traders to report their identity, and all the accounts which such large traders have used to effect such transactions. The second tier requires every regis-

tered broker or dealer to keep records of large trader transactions and provide such records to a self-regulatory organization of the Commission on request. The Commission could use the information required by this new subsection to reconstruct trading activities in periods of market stress, and for surveillance, enforcement and other appropriate regulatory purposes.

Paragraph (h)(1)—Large Trader Reporting.—This paragraph would authorize the Commission to adopt rules requiring any person effecting large transactions to provide information. The information provided would identify the "large trader" and also identify the accounts in and through which he effects large securities transactions. It is anticipated that each such "large trader" reporting under this paragraph will obtain a unique identifying number.

Paragraph (h)(2)—Broker-Dealer Transaction Reporting.—This paragraph requires brokers and dealers effecting transactions for large traders to keep records of such transactions that equal or exceed a limit to be set by the Commission from time to time. Such records must be available for immediate reporting to the Commission (or any designated self-regulatory organization) at the opening of business on the business day following the day the transactions were effected. In addition, the paragraph requires that the records and reports be maintained and transmitted to the Commission in a format and in a manner to be prescribed by the Commission (including, but not limited to, machine readable form). It is anticipated that brokers and dealers will utilize the large trader's unique identifying number in order to record and report the large trader's transaction.

Paragraph (h)(3)—Aggregation.—This paragraph authorizes the Commission to prescribe rules governing the manner in which transactions shall be aggregated. Generally, aggregation of accounts among different broker-dealers will occur at the self-regulator level or at the Commission, through use of the unique large trader identifying number.

Paragraph (h)(4)—Examinations.—The paragraph reiterates authority currently contained in Section 17(b) of the Securities Exchange Act. It would require that all records made by brokers and dealers pursuant to subsection (h) be available at any time to reasonable, special, or other examinations by representatives of the Commission.

Paragraph (h)(5)—Considerations.—This paragraph provides that, in exercising its authority under this subsection, the Commission shall take into account existing reporting systems, and the costs associated maintaining information with respect to transactions effected by large traders and reporting such information to the Commission or self-regulatory organizations. The Commission understands the need for setting parameters for reporting securities transactions and making available records of such transactions. Every effort would be made to minimize the economic burdens of record-keeping and reporting whenever possible. Moreover, the costs and benefits of beneficial ownership reporting would be carefully considered, and the Commission would not impose requirements on broker-dealers to report beneficial ownership information that is not recorded in the normal course of business. For example, many broker-dealers currently maintain no beneficial ownership records of transactions of foreign persons that are carried out through

banks, particularly foreign banks, which serve as the record holder of such securities. Finally, the paragraph requires the Commission, in adopting any rules under subsection (h), to consider the relationship between the U.S. domestic markets and the international marketplace for securities.

Paragraph (h)(6)—Exemptions.—This paragraph would permit the Commission by rule, regulation, or order, to exempt any person, transactions, or classes or persons or transactions, either conditionally or upon specified terms and conditions or for stated periods of time, from the operation of subsection (h) and the rules and regulations thereunder.

Paragraph (h)(7)—Confidentiality.—This paragraph provides that the Commission (or any other Federal department or agency) could not be compelled to disclose publicly any information required to be reported under this section for which disclosure might otherwise be required pursuant to the Freedom of Information Act, 5 U.S.C. 552, or of any other law. However, the Commission is not prevented under this paragraph from complying with information requests from Congress, any other Federal department or agency requesting the information for purposes within the scope of its jurisdiction, or a court of the United States in any action commenced by the United States or the Commission.

Paragraph (h)(8)—Definitions.—This paragraph contains definitions necessary to carry out the purposes of this subsection.

(A) The term "large trader" means every person who for his own account or an account for which he exercises investment discretion, effects transactions for the purchase or sale of any publicly traded security in an aggregate amount equal to or in excess of the identifying activity level. Large traders may include, among others, individuals, banks, broker-dealers, insurance companies, investment advisors, mutual funds, pension funds, and trust companies.

(B) The term "publicly-traded security" means any equity security (including an option on individual equity securities, and an option on an index or group of equity securities) listed, or admitted to unlisted trading privileges on a national securities exchange, or quoted in an automated inter-dealer quotation system.

(C) The term "identifying activity level" means transactions in publicly traded securities at or above a level of volume or dollar amount, which occur over a set period of time, both items of which shall be set by the Commission from time to time.

(D) The term "reporting activity level" means largely the same as "identifying activity level."

(E) In addition to the entities described in Section 3(a)(9) of the Exchange Act, the term "person" is deemed to include two or more persons acting as partnership, limited partnership, syndicate or other group for the purpose of trading, acquiring, holding or disposing of any publicly traded security, except a foreign central bank.

SECTION 4. RISK ASSESSMENT FOR HOLDING COMPANY SYSTEMS

This section amends section 17 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 by adding a new subsection (h). The new subsection is intended to assist the Commission in obtaining information regarding the financial activities of affiliates of broker-dealers that are part of holding company systems that are reasonably likely to have a material impact on the financial and operational condition of broker-dealers under the Commis-

sion's jurisdiction. Over the past decade, an increasing number of broker-dealers have formed holding company systems and have moved many potentially risky activities (such as bridge loan financing, interest rate swaps, and foreign currency transactions) outside of the broker-dealer and into affiliates or holding companies that are not under direct regulatory oversight. Many of these activities may involve significant potential exposure to the broker-dealer entity. In periods of adverse market conditions, it is particularly important for the Commission to have access to information regarding the extent of such activities in order to assess the stability of broker-dealer participants in the marketplace.

The new subsection builds on the Commission's existing authority contained in the Exchange Act (i) to adopt rules concerning safeguards with respect to financial responsibility and related practices of brokers and dealers; (ii) to require record-keeping and reporting requirements for brokers, dealers, and municipal securities dealers, and (iii) to examine brokers, dealers, municipal securities dealers, and government securities brokers and dealers for which it is the appropriate regulatory agency. This new subsection, however, requires only record-keeping and reporting relating to the financial and securities activities of associated persons. It does not in itself provide the Commission with any new authority to regulate directly the activities of such associated persons.

Paragraph (h)(1)—Recordkeeping and Summary Reporting.—This paragraph would require registered brokers and dealers, and registered municipal securities dealers for which the Commission is the appropriate regulatory authority, to obtain information and make and keep records regarding the registered person's policies, procedures or systems for monitoring and controlling activities of any of its associated persons. The paragraph would not require information concerning the activities of any associated person that is a natural person. The information and records to be kept pursuant to this paragraph, to be prescribed by the Commission by rule, shall describe in the aggregate each of the financial and securities activities, conducted by, and customary sources of capital and funding of, those of its associated persons whose business activities are reasonably likely to have a material impact on the financial or operational condition of such registered person. Financial and securities activities would include, but not be limited to, activities of securities firms, futures, forwards, and spot market commodity transaction; commercial paper factoring and dealing; purchases of financial assets for sale as securities; merchant banking (including bridge financing); lending; and the exchange rate or foreign currency obligations. The record-keeping and reporting obligation would not extend to non-financial, non-securities activities, such as manufacturing. This paragraph also would enable the Commission to require, by rule, summary reports of the records kept pursuant to this paragraph to be filed with the Commission no more frequently than quarterly.

Paragraph (h)(2)—Call Reports.—This paragraph would empower the Commission to require special "call" reports, containing more detailed information than is required pursuant to paragraph (h)(1), concerning the financial and securities activities of an associated person of a broker-dealer. In addition to covering registered brokers and dealers and registered municipal securities

dealers for which the Commission is the appropriate regulatory agency, paragraph (h)(2) would permit the Commission also to request "call" reports from registered government securities brokers or dealers for which the Commission is the appropriate regulatory agency.

As a result of adverse market conditions or as a result of the summary information provided to the Commission pursuant to paragraph (h)(1) or based on other available information, the Commission may require further reports concerning the financial and securities activities of a broker-dealer's associated persons if it reasonably concludes that it has concerns regarding the broker-dealer's financial or operational condition. For example, pursuant to this authority, the Commission may require registered persons to disclose the trading positions of their affiliates. Again, the paragraph would not require information to be required concerning the activities of any associated person that is a natural person. Special call reports required under this paragraph (h)(2) shall specify the information required, the period for which it is required, the time and date on which the information must be furnished, and whether the information is to be furnished, and whether the information is to be furnished directly to the Commission or to a self-regulatory organization with primary responsibility for examining the registered person's financial and operational condition.

Paragraph (h)(3)—Exclusion for Small Affiliates of International Holding Companies.—This paragraph provides for an exclusion for entities with a net worth of less than \$25 million that are part of an international holding company that, on a consolidated basis, does not devote a significant amount or proportion of its assets to, or obtain significant revenue from, activities in the U.S. securities markets.

Paragraph (h)(4)—Commission exemptive Authority.—This paragraph permits the Commission to provide exemptions by rule, regulation or order from the record-keeping and reporting requirements contained in paragraphs (h)(1) and (h)(2), either conditionally or upon specified terms and conditions or for stated periods. In granting such exemptions, the paragraph requires the Commission to consider the primary business of any associated person; the nature and extent of domestic or foreign regulation of the associated person's activities; the nature and extent of the registered persons securities activities; and, with respect to the registered person and its associated persons, on a consolidated basis, the amount and proportion of assets devoted to, and revenues derived from, activities in the United States securities markets. Moreover, with respect to regulated entities, the Commission must consider whether information of the type required by the section is available to the Commission, from a supervisory agency as defined in section 1101 of the Right to Financial Privacy Act of 1978 (12 U.S.C. 3401(6)), a state insurance commission or similar state agency, the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, or a similar foreign regulator.

Paragraph (h)(5)—Confidentiality.—Paragraph (h)(5) provides that the Commission could not be compelled to disclose publicly any information required to be reported under paragraph (h) for which disclosure might otherwise be required pursuant to the Freedom of Information Act, 5 U.S.C. 552, or any other laws. However, the Commission is not prevented from providing information

to Congress, any other Federal department or agency requesting the information for purposes within the scope of its jurisdiction or a court of the United States in an action commenced by the United States or the Commission.

Subsection (b)—Conforming Amendments.—In conforming amendments to be made to the Government Securities Act contained in section 15C of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 780-4), the Secretary of the Treasury would be given similar rule-making authority with respect to government securities brokers and dealers registered under section 15C(a)(1)(A) of the Exchange Act, i.e., those that are not registered brokers or dealers or financial institutions. In exercising that authority the Secretary would be required to avoid unnecessary duplicative requirements concerning holding company systems that have both registered brokers and dealers and registered government securities brokers and dealers. Specifically, the section requires that the requirements applicable to associated persons of government securities brokers and dealers who are also associated persons of registered broker dealers reporting to the Commission conform, to the greatest extent practicable, to the reporting and record-keeping requirements established by the Commission under Section 17(h).

SECTION 5. LIMITATION ON PRACTICES WHICH RESULT IN HIGH LEVELS OF VOLATILITY

This section amends section 9 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 by adding a new subsection (h). This new subsection authorizes the SEC by rule or regulation to prohibit or constrain manipulative or abusive practices that will result or are reasonably likely to result in levels of volatility that may adversely affect the integrity or stability of the securities markets. This provision is aimed at arming the SEC with the necessary tools to control excessive volatility and thereby to restore and retain the confidence of the investing public in our nation's securities markets. The SEC's authority to control and prevent such volatility does not extend beyond its currently authorized jurisdictional domain—the securities markets.

Paragraph (2) of this subsection provides for the Commission to seek monetary penalties in judicial proceedings for violations of this section. The penalties shall be determined by the court in light of facts and circumstance, but may not exceed the greater of either \$100,000 for a natural person or \$500,000 for any other person or the pecuniary gain to such defendant as a result of the violation.

Paragraph (3)(A) of this subsection provides the Commission, after notice and the opportunity for hearing, to issue a cease and desist order to persons violating, to those who have violated or to those who are planning to violate regulations or rules prescribed under this subsection. Subparagraph (B) provides that if the Commission determines that that violation is likely to cause significant disruption of the securities markets or otherwise significantly harm investors prior to the completion of the proceeding, the Commission may issue a temporary order requiring the respondent to cease and desist from any such violation and to take action to prevent such disruption or harm pending completion of such proceeding. Subparagraph (C) provides the Commission to recover through a civil action a penalty on those who violate a cease and desist order. Such penalty shall not exceed \$100,000 in the case of a natural person, or

\$500,000 in the case of any other person, for each violation.

SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS OF THE COORDINATED CLEARANCE AND SETTLEMENT ACT OF 1989

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE

This section provides that the bill may be cited as the "Coordinated Clearance and Settlement Act of 1989."

Section 1 amends section 17A(a)(2) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 by directing the Commission to facilitate the establishment of linked and coordinated facilities for clearance and settlement of transactions in securities and related financial instruments. In addition, this section would give the SEC the authority to adopt rules concerning the transfer and pledge of securities other than government securities, where the SEC determines that the absence of Federal rules substantially impedes the safe and efficient operation of the national system for the clearance and settlement of securities transactions. This section also directs the Commission to consult with appropriate regulatory authorities in addressing the need for coordinated and linked systems and requires the Commission to report its progress in this area to Congress not later than two years after enactment. And finally, this section directs the SEC to establish a Federal Advisory Committee to consider and report to the Commission on matters concerning where State commercial laws and related Federal laws regarding the transfer of certificated or uncertificated securities and the perfection of security interests do not provide the necessary certainty, uniformity, and clarity for purchasers, sellers, investors, financial intermediaries, and lenders concerning their respective rights and obligations.

The huge market movements that occurred during the October 1987 market break created margin and other settlement obligations within the stock, option, and futures markets that involved extraordinary large cash payments. Because many of the participants in each of these markets also participate in other markets, often through hedging or offsetting positions, the size of these cash flows were larger than would have been required if clearance and settlement of products in these markets were coordinated. The tremendous cash flows necessitated by the lack of coordinated settlement placed great strains on our nation's payment systems, and deprived the trading markets of liquidity at a time when it was most needed.

Several of the market break studies, including the President's Task Force on Market Mechanisms (the "Brady Commission Report") and the Interim Report of the President's Working Group on Financial Markets, noted this problem and suggested that improvements in clearance and settlement, and specifically increased intermarket coordination, were among the most important reforms that should be undertaken in response to the market break.

SECTION 2. COORDINATED CLEARING

Paragraph 2(A)—SEC Authority to Facilitate Linked and Coordinated Clearance and Settlement.—Section 5(a) would amend section 17(a)(2) of the Exchange Act to direct the SEC to use its authority under the Exchange Act to facilitate the establishment of linked or coordinated facilities for clearance and settlement of transactions in securities, securities options, contracts of sale for future delivery and options thereon, and

commodity options. As amended, paragraph (a)(2)(A) does not mandate any particular clearance or settlement system structure or facility. Indeed, effective coordination and linkage can, to a large degree, be achieved under current structures, for example, through the ongoing cross-margining and information sharing efforts. The SEC's mandate is intended to clarify that the SEC has authority to oversee the implementation and operation of such facilities as are developed by private or self-regulatory initiatives, while retaining the maximum flexibility to respond to changed facts and circumstances. The mandate also charges the SEC with the responsibility to assure that the facilities develop and operate in accordance with Congressionally determined goals and objectives that were added to section 17A of the Exchange Act as part of the Securities Acts Amendments of 1975.

Paragraph 2(B)—SEC Consultation with Other Regulators.—Under Section 17A(a)(2)(B), as amended, the Commission is directed to use its authority under Section 17A to assure equal regulation of registered clearing agencies and registered transfer agents. Although this section applies to all cleared products, it is expected that the SEC will exercise its authority only in instances where a particular cleared product or clearing system within its jurisdiction demonstrates a significant effect on other cleared products, clearing systems, or the financial system generally. In carrying out its responsibilities under paragraph 2(A), the SEC would be directed to consult with the CFTC and the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

Paragraph 2(C)—Reporting Progress Toward Linked and Coordinated Clearance and Settlement.—Section 17A(a)(2)(C), as amended, would direct the SEC in consultation with the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, and other relevant regulatory authorities to examine progress toward the establishment of linked or coordinated facilities for clearance and settlement of transactions in securities, securities options, contracts of sale for future delivery and options thereon, and commodity options, and to submit to Congress within two years from the date of enactment of this amendment a report detailing and evaluating such progress.

SECTION 3. TRANSFER AND PLEDGE OF SECURITIES

Paragraph (f)(1)—SEC Authority to Promulgate Rules.—Section 17A(f)(1) of the Exchange Act, as amended, would authorize the SEC to promulgate rules concerning the transfer and pledge of certificated and uncertificated securities (including security interests therein). Paragraph (f)(1) would authorize the SEC to preempt state commercial laws (such as those based on the Uniform Commercial Code) governing transfer and pledge of securities, but only upon making three predicate findings: (1) that the rule is necessary or appropriate for the protection of investors or in the public interest and is reasonably designed to promote the prompt, accurate, and safe clearance and settlement of securities transactions; and (2) that in the absence of a uniform rule, the safe and efficient operation of the national system for clearance and settlement of securities transactions will be, or is, substantially impeded (for example, due to the lack of scope or inconsistent standards of such state laws); and (3) that to the extent such rule will impair or diminish directly or indirectly rights of investors under

state law concerning transfers of securities (or limited interests therein), that the benefits of such rules exceed the detriment to investors. The SEC would not be authorized to promulgate rules with respect to government securities issued pursuant to chapter 31 of title 31, United States Code, or securities otherwise processed within a book-entry system operated by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

In making determinations under subparagraphs (f)(1) (A), (B), and (C), the Commission would be required to consult with the Secretary of the Treasury and the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System before adopting any rules pursuant to new section 17(f). The Department of the Treasury and the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System have similar expertise and authority in this area with regard to government securities and bank check processing standards. Although consultation would be required before the adoption of rules, it is expected that the SEC will consult with the Secretary of the Treasury and the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System throughout the rulemaking process. If the Secretary of the Treasury shall object, in writing, to the Commission's findings with respect to the factors set forth in subparagraphs (A), (B), or (C) of subparagraph (f)(1), the Commission shall consider all feasible alternatives to the proposed rule, and it shall not adopt any such rules unless the Commission shall make an explicit determination that the rule is the most practicable method for achieving safe and efficient operation of the national clearance and settlement system.

Paragraph (f)(3)—Establishment of a Federal Advisory Committee.—Recognizing that state commercial laws concerning the transfer of securities and the creation and perfection of security interests is an area of technical expertise outside the traditional expertise of the SEC, and that rulemaking in this area can affect a wide range of interests, paragraph (f)(3)(A) would direct the SEC to establish a federal advisory committee in accordance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act. The SEC would be directed to establish the Advisory Committee within ninety days after the effective date of this section, to consider and report on such matters as the SEC determines, including the laws concerning the transfer of certificated or uncertificated securities, limited interests (including security interests) in such securities, or the creation or perfection of security interests in such securities do not provide the necessary certainty, uniformity, and clarity for purchasers, sellers, investors, financial intermediaries, and lenders concerning their respective rights and obligations. The SEC would be directed to consult with the Secretary of the Treasury and the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System in developing the Advisory Committee's charter and composition.

Under paragraph (f)(3)(B), the Advisory Committee shall consist of 15 members. The Secretary of the Treasury and the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System would be authorized to designate two such members of the Advisory Committee. It is expected that any Advisory Committee established in accordance with this section include at least several individuals with substantial expertise in commercial, securities, banking or bankruptcy law, either as academicians or practitioners. Under paragraph (f)(3)(C), the Advisory Committee would be directed to report to the SEC within six months (or such longer time as the SEC

may designate) and to deliver copies to the Secretary of the Treasury and the Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

It is intended that the Advisory Committee will guide the SEC in determining those areas of state commercial law that lack uniformity, clarity and certainty. Although the section would require the SEC to give consideration to the Advisory Committee's recommendations, the SEC would not be bound by those recommendations and would be authorized to adopt rules that preempt state commercial laws if the SEC makes the necessary findings provided in section 5(b). It is also intended that the SEC will not use its rulemaking authority expansively, for example, to write a federal commercial code with the scope and depth of existing state commercial laws. Rather, it is intended that the SEC use its authority to address specific concerns that require greater clarity, uniformity, or specificity for transactions processed in the national clearance and settlement system.

Paragraph (f)(3) would authorize the SEC to establish an Advisory Committee at any time, if the SEC determines such a Committee would be useful to guide the SEC's efforts at a future time. Although it is preferable that the SEC obtain the advice of experts through the Advisory Committee process, that process is not a prerequisite to SEC rulemaking, and the SEC may determine that circumstances require immediate rulemaking. Nonetheless, the SEC would be required to consult with the Secretary of the Treasury and the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and, through the rulemaking process, should obtain the views of experts in the field of commercial law.

Views of the Congress

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 15, 1989

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, November 15, 1989, into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

Views of the Congress

The Congress continues to be held in low esteem by Hoosiers. Increasingly, I find that what occupies the Congress may rank low on the concerns of the voters. The nation's important business, Hoosiers tell me, is being neglected.

Hoosiers give the Congress low rating for integrity and for effectiveness in addressing the nation's problems. They view the Congress as absorbed with its own activities—the problems of Members, pay levels, and reelection—rather than with helping the country. Many issues, under review in the Congress—limitation of outside income for Members, honoraria, political action committees—do not seem to be particularly important to the voters. They are concerned about ethics in the Congress, but they would prefer that the Congress focus its attention more on the national agenda than on policing the ethics of Members. People seem to think that ethics problems exist in both the legislative and the executive branches, and they do not identify ethics problems any more with one party than with the other.

I am disturbed by how many people just assume that Members of Congress get rich at taxpayers' expense, accepting bribes and payoffs routinely. They take it as an article of faith that most people run for public office in order to get rich, and they have the general view that the Congress is ripping off the country. The cynicism on this point is very high, and it is very difficult for a Member of Congress to overcome it.

Yet voters still continue to make a sharp distinction between the Congress as a whole and their own representative. They will often rate their congressman high—even higher than the ratings they give President Bush and certainly much higher than they give to the Congress overall.

Still, Hoosiers oppose any pay raise for Members of Congress. Voters certainly reject the view that without a pay increase for Members, only very wealthy people will run for office. They also reject the view that Members need to maintain two homes and that they need more money than the average person. In contrast, they are quite comfortable with comparable executives in the private sector earning more money.

People are also generally unhappy with the way campaigns are conducted. Their biggest complaint is money—not its source, but the amount spent. They want to see a limit on the total amount of money that candidates can spend, but they do not approve of public financing of congressional campaigns. While they do not consider comparison ads and criticism of records to be negative, they do not like ads that are personal or distort an opponent's record. They also believe that the media often goes too far in the investigations of alleged misconduct by Members of Congress, and there is some resentment of the media hounding public figures.

In contrast to the low ratings for the Congress, Hoosiers seem to approve of the way President Bush is handling his job. They support most of his programs, even though many Hoosiers doubt whether his highly publicized plans to fight illegal drugs, to improve education, and to clean up the environment will really work. Still, the lesson for the Congress is clear: the Congress would help itself by emphasizing legislative accomplishments rather than the internal problems of Members.

It is quite clear that crime and drugs now dominate the issues in the minds of Hoosiers voters. Crime and drugs are in a class by themselves, with no other issues even coming close. Voters do not see the solution to the drug problem as primarily spending more money. Indeed, they think that the current funding can be spent much more wisely. Instead they favor better law enforcement. They certainly favor tougher punishment and want to make sure that those convicted of crimes serve their entire sentences. They see the death penalty as very effective in fighting drugs. They also think that better education and the use of armed forces for drug interdiction will be part of the solution.

The voters also want progress on deficit reduction. They view the national deficit as the greatest threat to the economy, while also worrying about the trade balance, inflation, and even recession. They are optimistic about their own personal economic well-being, but less confident about the national economy and the next generation. Most voters understand and support the President's position against raising taxes. At the same time, they do not think the President will be able to hold to his pledge, expecting

him to ask the Congress for a tax increase sometime in his four-year term. I also find that Hoosiers are increasingly receptive to using the government to help solve pressing social problems. They are willing, for example, to spend more on education, health, AIDS research, infrastructure, social security, and day care for children of working parents. They are not willing to spend more on the military, public television and radio or the arts.

While Hoosiers seem to be quite confident of America's leadership in technology and progress in medical science they do not seem to me to be optimistic about our ability to prevent pollution or to address health care and education needs. On the big issues of war and peace, I am impressed that voters are both realistic and wary—largely thinking that the 1990s will be a decade of peace, but less hopeful about reducing terrorism and keeping American troops out of regional conflicts.

Although Hoosiers are becoming more willing to use government to meet specific needs, their overall confidence in government is low. People generally just do not believe that Washington does things well. They believe the worst; for example, a large number of them believe that 50 cents out of every dollar sent to Washington is wasted. People are very concerned about defense contractor fraud and the scandal at the Department of Housing and Urban Development. They have a basic lack of confidence in the ability of government to spend money responsibly, a view which was very large political

INTRODUCTION OF THE NATIONAL RECYCLABLE COMMODITIES ACT

HON. JAMES J. FLORIO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 15, 1989

Mr. FLORIO. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the National Recyclable Commodities Act [NRCA], an ambitious piece of legislation to promote the recycling of our municipal wastes.

In the coming decade, our State and local governments will face an enormous challenge in finding new ways to manage their municipal wastes.

The old ways are no longer working. Municipal landfills are filling up or closing down in response to strengthened pollution controls. New, replacement landfills are often controversial and difficult to site. As garbage volumes grow each year, our remaining landfill space is being exhausted at an accelerating rate.

Incinerators are now touted as a way to reduce trash volumes and conserve precious landfill capacity. Yet these facilities are also costly and controversial, and serious questions persist about the environmental impacts of air emissions and disposal of ash generated by these combustion units.

Clearly, our next step must be a significant expansion in the recycling of municipal refuse.

Fortunately, we will not be starting from scratch. Already, large quantities of refuse materials are being recycled by American and foreign industry. In the year 1986, for example, almost 20 million tons of waste paper, 1

million tons of waste glass, 600,000 tons of aluminum scrap, 400,000 tons of steel scrap—excluding junked automobiles—and 550,000 tons of lead scrap were recycled from residential, commercial, and institutional waste sources. Without these recycling efforts, our current difficulties would be greatly compounded.

Moreover, these waste materials now represent raw materials for important segments of American industry. Used beverage cans are needed for our secondary aluminum smelters, spent automotive batteries, for our secondary lead smelters, junked automobiles, for our steel minimills, and waste paper, for our sizable recycled paper industry.

Still, it is not enough to point to what is already being done. To cope with the approaching crisis, we must do much more.

Under the National Recyclable Commodities Act, the Federal Government, acting through the Department of Commerce, will assume a leadership role in the promotion of recycling. In particular, the National Recyclable Commodities Act targets the critical need to develop new industrial capacity and markets for recyclable materials.

The National Recyclable Commodities Act is an aggressive, prorecycling bill. While most experts now agree that a sound municipal waste management policy should establish a clearcut preference for recycling over incineration and landfilling, current Federal policies are often neutral, and in some cases actually disfavor recycling. Through its strong measures to benefit recycling, this legislation will put the so-called waste management hierarchy into practice, not just on to paper.

While the National Recyclable Commodities Act represents a key piece of the overall waste management puzzle, this bill is not intended as the complete answer.

For example, other measures are needed to ensure that pollutant emissions and releases from incinerators, landfills, and even recycling facilities are properly controlled.

Also, the National Recyclable Commodities Act can complement other legislation which seeks to reestablish and reinvigorate the State planning process for municipal waste management. Sound State and local planning is necessary to provide for safe management of the entire municipal waste stream, especially those components which cannot yet be recycled. To date, in the area of recycling, the State planning process has focused more on the "production" of recyclable materials through the implementation of source separation and collection programs.

The NRCA instead emphasizes the market development portion of the recycling system. It does this in four ways.

First, the NRCA requires the Department of Commerce to assume the lead role, among Federal agencies, in promoting the recycling of municipal wastes. To ensure that the recycling programs outlined by NRCA receive the necessary degree of support within DOC, this legislation creates a separate office, the Bureau of Recyclable Commodities, to carry out the enumerated functions.

DOC is ideally suited for promoting the recycling of municipal wastes, and for carrying out the specific activities and functions mandated by the NRCA.

The NRCA calls for the extensive collection of statistics and other information on recycling, and the conduct of market analyses, studies on industrial recycling capacity, and other similar investigations. The DOC has vast capabilities in data collection and market analysis in offices such as the Census Bureau, the National Technical Information Service [NTIS], and the Bureau of Economic Analysis.

The NRCA requires the designation of recyclable commodities, and identification and standardization of specifications and test methods for these commodities. The DOC contains the National Institute of Standards and Technology, formerly known as the Bureau of National Standards, which provides a wide range of technical services for industry and government, including the development of measurement standards and test methods.

The NRCA, in its entirety, is intended to promote a major expansion in U.S. recycling capacity. Moreover, specific provisions in the act require DOC to develop programs for the promotion of export markets for recyclable materials, and oversee research relating to the development of innovative recycling processes. The DOC already has substantial industrial and commodity promotion capabilities in offices such as the Economic Development Administration, the International Trade Administration, and the Minority Business Development Agency. These Departmental responsibilities include programs for the promotion of trade and export markets.

The NRCA requires DOC to promulgate and enforce labeling requirements for certain classes of containers, packaging, and disposable products sold or distributed in interstate commerce. The DOC has extensive regulatory expertise which can be applied to this new program. For example, the Bureau of Export Administration is responsible for administering and enforcing U.S. export control laws.

While the NRCA will create a new office within DOC for administration of recycling programs, this office will be able to draw upon the considerable expertise available through the other DOC offices.

Second, this bill places great emphasis on the collection and dissemination of accurate, timely information.

To recycle successfully, local governments and private firms must master a highly complex, dynamic market environment. Without the necessary information at hand, this challenge is greatly magnified. Lacking sufficient data to make important judgments, or Government officials and industry executives cannot fully anticipate and plan for the inevitable changes in the marketplace.

While some of the needed information is already gathered by various governmental agencies and industry trade associations, there is presently no single, comprehensive recycling data base. This legislation will create a repository of recycling information at the Department of Commerce.

This bill will ensure the availability of recycling statistics in the future, improve the quality of this data, and increase the rate at which this data is distributed to those engaged in recycling. Recognizing that recycling markets are constantly in flux, this initiative does not rely on one-time studies, which can become

obsolete almost as quickly as they are published. Rather, it calls for the periodic collection of data at annual, semiannual, and quarterly intervals. This time-series data will be critical for monitoring the movement in commodity prices and markets over time, and evaluating important trends that may affect future recycling activities.

The NRCA also addresses the need to gather data at a regional, as well as national, level. Because of the significant costs associated with the transport of materials over long distances, regional markets are often vital to the success of recycling. At the same time, effective recycling at the regional level often means moving materials across State boundaries to neighboring recycling plants. As a result, states have a critical need for technical information on the availability of recycling capacity in neighboring states. This bill recognizes the regional scope of recycling, and calls for data gathering across multi-State regions to be designated by the Department of Commerce.

Also, needed recycling data will be collected more efficiently within the framework provided by this bill. It is wasteful and counterproductive to have States, localities and private parties gather the same information over and over again. Hopefully, this legislation will provide a solid informational foundation. States and localities can then focus their scarce resources on gathering supplemental information to meet their individual needs.

The NRCA will also get more information into the hands of people who can make a difference. For instance, the labelling requirements contained in this bill are in keeping with the "Right To Know" philosophy I have supported in other legislation. These labelling standards will provide important information to consumers on the recyclability and composition of containers, packaging, and non-durable goods distributed in interstate commerce.

Similarly, standardized commodity definitions, specifications, and test methods enhance the flow of important, technical information needed to improve the quality of waste materials which enter the recycling chain. Timely Federal procurement guidelines can serve as excellent models for State governments, local governments, and private firms which are often hard-pressed to develop these complex standards on their own.

Most importantly, by collecting detailed information of recycling, we can rapidly identify those recycling techniques which are already working in the marketplace. These proven technologies are likely to offer the greatest hope for dramatically expanding the volumes of wastes recycled in the near future.

Third, the NRCA will promote greater technical clarity and standardization in every phase of recycling.

Under the NRCA, the Department of Commerce must develop uniform definitions for recyclable commodities, designate appropriate commodity grades, and identify and, to the extent practicable, standardize specifications and test methods applying to these materials.

While managers of recycling plants will always have the final say in accepting or rejecting waste materials, this legislation seeks to foster and maintain a high degree of coordination among all parties which have a

major stake in successful recycling. Firms that operate recycling plants want to be assured of a steady, consistent supply of clean, high-grade materials for use as feedstocks or raw materials in their remanufacturing processes. As producers of commodities, local governments need to understand the range of recycling options, and the specifications which apply to each of these options.

By creating production councils to work on technical issues relating to specific commodities and commodity classes, the NRCA will establish an important institutional mechanism for standardizing these technical terms, and rapidly adjusting these guidelines in response to changes in market conditions or composition of municipal waste.

The net result will be a more consistent set of rules for recycling to be applied across the United States. While the immediate needs of the marketplace will always prevail, the standardization of commodity definitions should enhance the flow of technical information on recycling, and facilitate the movement of these materials in interstate commerce at the regional and national levels. A clear set of technical guidelines will also assist municipalities in producing high-quality recyclable commodities, and in preparing contingencies for upgrading or downgrading these materials in response to market fluctuations.

The move toward standardization is an important theme in other provisions of the NRCA. For example, labelling provisions contained in the NRCA will require uniform labelling of containers, packaging, and disposable products sold or distributed in interstate commerce throughout the United States.

Already, many States and localities have responded to the municipal waste crisis by enacting restrictions on various forms of packaging and disposable products. Unless the Federal Government acts forcefully and rapidly to establish effective, uniform of standards governing these goods, this trend toward a patchwork of State and local regulations will continue and may even intensify.

By developing a standardized set of labeling requirements, the provisions of NRCA will promote additional recycling across the United States, while providing manufacturers and distributors of goods with clear, uniform guidelines.

Fourth, and perhaps most importantly, the NRCA takes significant, yet measured, steps to bolster markets for recyclable commodities, and promote recycling industries.

At present, as new recycling programs come on-line across the United States, we can expect to see sizable increases in quantities of materials separated and collected for recycling. New Jersey is currently recycling approximately 15 percent of its municipal waste, and striving to meet an overall recycling goal of 25 percent. Our neighboring cities and States have set their own ambitious recycling goals. EPA has set a national recycling goal of 25 percent by the year 2000.

Still, separation of recyclable materials from the municipal waste stream does not, by itself, guarantee successful recycling. Effective recycling is critically dependent on the existence of adequate national and regional markets for each type of material collected.

Where these markets cannot adequately absorb the increasing supplies of recyclable materials, recycling programs are harmed. Recently, for example, east coast markets for waste paper have not been expanding rapidly enough to offset increases in waste paper volumes resulting from new recycling programs. In some cases, municipalities and private brokers have been unable to find buyers for collected paper. Moreover, declining prices can undercut the financial plans and expectations of those operating paper collection programs.

We must be careful not to exaggerate the existing problems in the marketplace. Even while some regional paper markets are presently saturated, record volumes of waste paper are being recycled each year in the United States. And each ton of paper recycled further reduces the need for new landfills and incinerators. We must also expect and plan for a significant degree of volatility in any commodity market.

At the same time, these market difficulties, left unattended, will undermine public confidence in recycling as a solution to the municipal waste crisis.

We must also be fair to the local governments and private firms who are taking a chance with recycling. We cannot simply mandate or encourage the collection of recyclable materials, and then walk away thinking that our problems are over.

Working closely with the private sector, the Federal and State governments must accept greater responsibility for assisting municipalities and private recyclers in moving their goods to market in an orderly fashion.

We should also remember that by choosing recycling, we are asking our local governments to function as producers of commodities, a new and challenging role for these communities. To be successful at recycling, they face several challenges.

Unlike the farmer who may choose whether to plant a certain crop, or the timber company which may leave its timber standing, the local governments must manage a steady flow of refuse materials. Where near-term markets fall short, other contingencies such as stockpiling or landfilling must be readied.

Localities also have limited control over what they produce. Waste composition is highly complex and dynamic, and ultimately dependent on consumer preference. Aluminum beverage cans replace steel cans, plastic food jars replace glass jars, and vice versa—and all these changes can occur with astonishing rapidity. A municipality's best defense is to understand, as rapidly as possible, what changes in the marketplace are occurring, and how these changes will affect waste composition and prospects for recycling.

And we are asking our localities to operate in a riskier market environment. As producers of commodities, they must become experts on glass cullet markets in New Jersey, plastic markets in South Carolina, newsprint markets in Oregon, and linerboard markets in Taiwan and Korea.

If they do this job well, the benefits will be substantial. Localities can reduce their dependence on costly and often controversial landfilling and incineration techniques. By involving the private sector in recycling these

municipalities can minimize the financial burden to local taxpayers.

The benefits of recycling to our economy should be evident as well. To build fewer landfills and incinerators, we must build more secondary paper mills, plastics recycling plants, steel minimills, composting facilities, and secondary lead and aluminum smelters. Construction and operation of these recycling mills will contribute to the expansion of the Nation's manufacturing base, create new employment opportunities for the U.S. labor force, and enhance the tax bases of Federal, State, and local governments.

In displacing goods and raw materials presently imported, domestic production of received goods can reduce the Nation's dependence on foreign supplies of these materials and improve the Nation's balance of trade. In the process, imported Japanese and Brazilian steel will become American steel, and Canadian newsprint will be turned into American newsprint.

At a time of renewed concern about our dependence on foreign energy supplies, recycling of refuse materials is a sound way to promote energy conservation.

The NRCA takes several important steps to strengthen end markets for recyclable materials and increase recycling capacity.

The NRCA requires DOC to establish a program to promote the export of recyclable commodities and recycled goods. Where domestic markets lag, foreign markets may provide an important outlet for collected materials.

The NRCA strengthens Federal procurement in key areas, calling for new guidelines on procurement of recycled goods made from waste paper, rubber scrap, waste glass, compost, and other refuse materials. Through its procurement practices, the Federal Government can act directly to stimulate market demand for recycled products. Moreover, Federal guidelines are often adopted by State and local governments, and even private firms as a model for procurement practices.

The NRCA will also create recycling research centers at American colleges and universities, and sponsor basic research relating to development of innovative recycling and composting processes, development of new material specifications and test methods, identification of new end markets, and characterization of waste composition. Basic research has played a major role, over the past century, in identifying new methods and processes for producing plentiful, high quality raw materials such as metals and timber, and can play a similar role in developing new techniques for improving the quality of our recyclable materials.

Through its numerous provisions promoting the collection and dissemination of information, and standardization of technical guidelines for recycling, the NRCA will work toward improving the efficiency of existing markets for recyclable materials.

The NRCA also includes important tax provisions designed to signal a new, more favorable climate for public and private investment in recycling. NRCA provisions will ensure that recycling facilities, like other solid waste disposal facilities, can be financed by tax-exempt facility bonds.

The NRCA provides an investment tax credit for qualified remanufacturing equipment used to produce secondary fiber and finished paper goods from waste paper, and recycled rubber goods from rubber scrap. These tax incentives are carefully targeted to minimize overall tax expenditures while spurring needed industrial investment in the recycling of waste paper and rubber scrap.

Finally, under NRCA, the DOC is required to prepare and submit to Congress reports evaluating the potential for expanded recycling of specific types of refuse materials. Where DOC finds that future markets will not be adequate to absorb increased supplies of recyclable commodities, the Department must identify policy options for influencing the timing and extent of additional needed investment in facilities for remanufacture, transport, or stockpiling of these materials. The findings of the two required studies may provide a basis for further congressional action to stimulate markets for recyclable commodities.

Mr. Speaker, if we are serious about recycling, then we must work to strengthen every part of the recycling system. We cannot simply encourage and even require the collection of these refuse materials without at the same time working to provide adequate industrial recycling capacity and markets.

I urge my colleagues who share the belief that recycling efforts must receive strong Federal backing to join us in moving this important legislation.

I insert a section-by-section analysis of the bill in the RECORD:

SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS OF THE NATIONAL RECYCLABLE COMMODITIES ACT

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE RECYCLING REQUIREMENTS

Section 101. Bureau of Recyclable Commodities

Establishes a Bureau of Recyclable Commodities in DOC to handle the requirements of the Act.

Section 102. Annual Statistics

Requires DOC to collect statistics on municipal refuse, pre-consumer refuse materials, and other materials contained in municipal refuse, statistics on the generation, sources, quantities, disposal, and recycling of these materials, and statistics on the recycling techniques, available markets, and industrial capacity for recycling.

Requires DOC to establish multi-state regions for collecting regional statistics, and revise the SIC code system as necessary to facilitate data collection.

Section 103. Designation of Types and Grades of Recyclable Commodities

Requires DOC to identify municipal refuse materials that qualify as recyclable commodities, and identify and, to the extent practicable, standardize commodity types and grades.

Requires DOC to identify, and to the extent practicable, standardize the technical specifications and test methods applying to the use of recyclable commodities as raw materials or feedstocks for recycling. Provides for the creation of advisory panels to assist DOC in identifying specifications and test methods.

Allows for the revision of specifications and test methods upon petition, and requires the issuance of recycling advisories upon a finding that a physical or chemical

property, or contaminant, of a recyclable commodity is interfering with recycling.

Section 104. Periodic Market Analyses

Requires DOC to prepare periodic market reports, including price information, recycling rates, and market analyses. Authorizes the development of market indices as appropriate.

Section 105. Study on Recycling Capacity

Requires DOC to prepare, within 9 months of enactment, a report to Congress evaluating the potential for expanding recycling of waste paper and paperboard, rubber scrap, plastic scrap, ferrous scrap, and lead scrap. Within 18 months of enactment, a similar report on aluminum scrap, other non-ferrous scrap, waste glass, and yard and food waste must be submitted.

Section 106. Labeling of Packaging, Containers, and Non-durable Goods

Requires DOC to promulgate regulations prescribing labeling on recyclability and composition of packaging, containers, and non-durable goods. Items covered and deadlines for promulgation are:

Containers and packaging used to hold food, beverages, soaps, detergents, cleaning preparations, personal care products, liquor stores, drug stores—2 years.

Paper and paperboard products—3 years.

Other containers, packaging, and non-durable goods as determined by the Secretary—4 years.

Requires that goods be labeled alternatively as "RECYCLABLE", with the blank space filled in with the principal constituent material used in manufacturing the item, or "NONRECYCLABLE BY FEDERAL STANDARDS".

Requires DOC to design a standardized, national recycling seal or symbol for voluntary use by manufacturers on items determined to be recyclable. DOC must promulgate regulations defining minimum content standards for goods labeled "RECYCLED".

Authorizes DOC to issue recall orders or seek injunctive relief requiring the removal from commerce of any items sold or distributed in violation of labeling requirements. Where terms of a recall order are violated, DOC may assess civil penalties of \$25,000 per day for continued noncompliance.

Section 107. Federal Procurement

Requires DOC to establish guidelines for procurement, including designating items made of recycled materials that can be procured by agencies, setting forth practices and procedures for procurement, providing information about availability, relative price, and performance, and establishing minimum content standards where appropriate.

The guidelines must include, at a minimum, guidelines for the procurement of recycled paper and paperboard goods, the procurement and use of waste glass in highway construction, the procurement and use of discarded tires and other rubber scrap for highway construction, procurement and use of compost and soil amendments from yard and food waste, procurement of recycled packaging and containers, procurement of recycled automotive batteries, and at least three other categories. By 1990, 30 percent of paper and paperboard goods must have a recycled material content of at least 25 percent; by 1991, 40 percent must have a recycled material content of at least 35 percent, and, by 1992, 50 percent must have a recycled material content of at least 50 percent.

Requires agencies procuring items designated in procurement guidelines developed

by DOC to procure items composed of the highest percentage of recyclable materials practicable. Requires each agency to develop an affirmative procurement program that will assure that items composed of recycled materials will be purchased to the maximum extent practicable.

Repeals section 6002 of the Solid Waste Disposal Act and authorizes the review and revision of guidelines issued under this section.

Section 108. Promotion of Export Markets

Requires DOC, in cooperation with the Department of State, to develop a program to promote the export of recyclable commodities for recycling by foreign industries, and requires the compilation of statistics and information on foreign recycling techniques, markets, commodity specifications, prices, and other information. Requires DOC to develop a program to promote the export of recycled goods produced in the United States.

Section 109. National Recycling Campaign

Requires DOC to establish a national recycling clearinghouse for the dissemination of statistics and other information to the public. Requires DOC to develop and conduct a national advertising campaign that promotes recycling and the purchasing of recycled goods.

Section 110. University Recycling Research Centers

Creates a grant program, to be administered by DOC, for accredited institutions of higher education to establish and operate up to a total of six recycling research centers for, among other things, research relating to innovative recycling processes to be employed in the manufacture of recycled goods and innovative processes to facilitate recycling. The Federal share for these grants is limited to 80 percent of the operating costs of the centers.

Section 111. Federal Office Source Separation Program

Requires DOC to establish a program for the source separation and collection of materials contained in refuse from office facilities of Federal departments, agencies, and instrumentalities. Any savings from this program are to be retained by the organization carrying out the program.

Section 112. Review of Product Specifications

Provides DOC with the authority to conduct an independent technical assessment of any product specification or standard set by a Federal, State, or local governmental agency, industry trade association, or other standard-setting group that may disfavor recycled materials or otherwise adversely impact markets for recycled materials and publish the results of this review. DOC may not review specifications or standards established by individual private firms or persons.

Section 113. Interagency Working Group

Requires DOC to establish an interagency working group, consisting of representatives of DOC, the Environmental Protection Agency and other appropriate Federal departments and agencies, to ensure the fullest possible coordination of actions taken by these departments and agencies.

Section 114. Citizen Suits

Authorizes citizens suits against the Secretary if the Secretary fails to perform any act or duty under the Act that is not discretionary with the Secretary, or against any person alleged to be in violation of any regu-

lation, guideline, standard, requirement, or order effective pursuant to the Act.

Section 115. Judicial Review

Provides for judicial review of final regulations promulgated pursuant to the Act.

Section 116. Definitions

Defines various terms used in the Act.

TITLE II—TAX INCENTIVES FOR CERTAIN RECYCLING AND REMANUFACTURING FACILITIES

Section 201. Recycling Facilities Treated Like Solid Waste Disposal Facilities Under Tax-exempt Bond Rules

Amends section 142 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to include qualified recycling facilities as facilities that may be financed by a tax-exempt facility bond. Qualified recycling facilities do not include equipment to refine marketable material or equipment used in the conversion of municipal waste into fuel or energy (i.e., incinerators).

Section 202. Investment Tax Credit for Certain Remanufacturing Equipment

Amends section 46 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a 15 percent investment tax credit for qualified remanufacturing equipment. Qualified remanufacturing equipment includes any equipment used to produce secondary paper fiber from waste paper or paperboard, and crumb rubber, reclaimed rubber, or other recycled rubber materials from rubber scrap. Also included is equipment used to manufacture paper or paperboard products from secondary paper fiber and rubber products from crumb rubber, reclaimed rubber, or other recycled rubber materials if these finished products, contain at least 60 percent of the recycled materials and the recycled materials are produced on the same or adjacent site. Excludes any equipment used to sort waste, equipment used to mix recycled rubber material with asphalt or other building materials, equipment related to tire retreading, and equipment related to the production of any fuel or other energy.

DEATH PENALTY FOR TERRORISTS WHO MURDER U.S. CITIZENS ABROAD

HON. BILL SCHUETTE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 15, 1989

Mr. SCHUETTE. Mr. Speaker, on October 26, 1989, I introduced H.R. 3539, a bill which would reinstate the death penalty for terrorists who murder U.S. citizens abroad. This legislation sends a clear and distinct message that we as a nation cannot and will not tolerate heinous acts of terrorism against our citizenry anywhere in the world.

In 1988, acts of terrorism escalated to record numbers—856 incidents of international terrorism were recorded which resulted in the death of 658 persons and the wounding of 1,131 more. Who can forget the tragedy of the senseless murder of 189 Americans returning home for Christmas last year who were killed by a terrorist's bomb planted on Pan Am flight 103 over Lockerbie, Scotland. Such atrocities must be stopped. However, we cannot effectively begin to combat the war against terrorism without the reinstatement of the death penalty.

The death penalty was reinstated last year in response to the great national concern and frustration of the senseless murder of innocent people caught in the drug war. The murder of U.S. citizens abroad warrants similar outrage, and therefore should be regarded with the same intolerance. My bill will reassess that principle.

It should be noted that my legislation does not mandate the death penalty for all cases, but rather allows the maximum flexibility of imposing punishment on those terrorists convicted of murdering U.S. citizens. By reinstating the death penalty we not only add teeth to our justice system, we also put terrorists on notice that they will not be dealt with lightly.

I have heard arguments that a mandatory life sentence for these heinous crimes is a much tougher approach. But tougher on whom? Certainly not the murderer. Perhaps tougher on the American taxpayer who would be responsible for the financial burden of incarcerating the criminal for the rest of his or her life. There is no doubt that a justice system which incorporates the death penalty is a much stronger and harsher system than one which does not include this option.

Opponents of the death penalty may be fearful of the inadvertent death of a person wrongfully accused of a crime which may be punishable by death. To negate these concerns, this legislation imposes the exact comprehensive safeguards regarding the implementation of the death penalty that were incorporated into the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988.

The additional option of the death penalty in cases involving the ruthless murder of innocent American citizens abroad further strengthens our commitment to stopping terrorism around the world. In addition, it is important to show the families of the victims of terrorism that the perpetrators of these crimes will be brought to justice.

REV. DR. JOAN
SALMONCAMPBELL,

HON. WILLIAM H. GRAY III

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 15, 1989

Mr. GRAY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Reverend Dr. Joan SalmoncAMPBELL, who will be guest preacher at Berean United Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia on Sunday, November 26. This visit will be her first in Philadelphia since her election in June 1989 as Moderator of the General Assembly Presbyterian Church, U.S.A. She is the first black female minister ever to hold this distinguished office, which is the highest ranking office in the Presbyterian Church, U.S.A. We pay tribute to the Reverend Joan SalmoncAMPBELL for many reasons—as a wife and parent she and her husband, James Campbell are together the parents of seven sons and three daughters. As a musician and educator, she has taught voice and piano privately, fine arts and music from elementary school through high school, has been a choir director and arranger, performed throughout the East Coast and Eastern Europe and was a contral-

to soloist with the world-renowned Wings Over Jordan Choir. As an administrator, Reverend Salmoncampbell was Associate Executive for Mission Program in the Philadelphia Presbytery and as pastor and church leader has been involved in numerous activities, reaching thousands of people.

I wish at this time to recognize the Reverend Dr. Joan Salmoncampbell for her achievement and her good works during her first official visit to Philadelphia as Moderator of the General Assembly.

THE EMERGENCY PROTECTIVE CHILD SERVICES RELIEF ACT OF 1989

HON. MAJOR R. OWENS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 15, 1989

Mr. OWENS of New York. Mr. Speaker, I am rising today in support of H.R. 3614 and to draw particular attention to an amendment now included within that bill, H.R. 3576, Emergency Protective Child Services Relief Act of 1989.

I introduced this bipartisan bill, cosponsored by Mr. BARTLETT and Mr. MILLER, based largely upon language in S. 1735 developed by Senators DODD, KENNEDY, and KOHL. It is legislation that addresses the increasingly tragic connection between child abuse and parental drug use.

More than 2.3 million reports of child abuse were filed during 1988, up 3 percent from the year before. Of those 1,225 resulted in deaths, an increase of 5 percent from 1987, when 1,163 children died. According to a nationwide survey conducted by the National Committee for the Prevention of Child Abuse, substance abuse was the dominant characteristic in the child abuse and neglect caseloads of more than two-thirds of the States reporting information. Almost 90 percent of the caretakers reported for child abuse in the District of Columbia are active substance abusers. In 1987 almost three-fourths of New York's neglect related fatalities resulted from parental drug use.

Child welfare agencies around the country are overwhelmed by drug related abuse and need help.

The bill would amend the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act to establish a \$40 million grant program for which State and local agencies, community and mental health agencies, and nonprofit youth serving agencies with experience in child abuse interventions, would be eligible to apply.

The funds may be used for:

Hiring of additional child protective service workers;

Recruitment of additional foster and adoptive care families; and

The provision of additional training for personnel to improve their ability to provide emergency child protective services related to substance abuse by parents of such children.

I urge my colleagues to support this vitally important expansion of our efforts to stem this epidemic in the incidence of child abuse and neglect. The war on drugs needs to be total

and comprehensive when it comes to protecting the most defenseless individuals in our society.

PROCTER & GAMBLE NOMINATED FOR THE WORLD ENVIRONMENT CENTER'S GOLD MEDAL AWARD

HON. RICHARD RAY

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 15, 1989

Mr. RAY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring the attention of my colleagues the fact that the Procter & Gamble Cellulose Co. has been nominated for the world environment center's very prestigious 1990 Gold Medal Award.

Procter & Gamble, on a parochial note, has a bleached kraft pulp plant at Flint River in the Third Congressional District of Georgia. In addition, Procter & Gamble's record of being a good employer and a good citizen in all areas of the Nation and the world in which they are located is commendable. I have had the pleasure of working with the company on numerous occasions and was honored to recommend it for the award. I believe Procter & Gamble has been environmentally conscience and is quite deserving of such recognition.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my recommendation letter into the RECORD at this point. Thank you.

U.S. CONGRESS,

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Washington, DC, November 7, 1989.

Dr. JOEL I. ABRAMS,
Chairman, 1990 Gold Medal Awards Jury
World Environment Center, New York,
N.Y.

DEAR DR. ABRAMS: I would like to recommend the Procter & Gamble Cellulose Company for the World Environment Center's 1990 Gold Medal Award.

The Procter & Gamble Company has been an environmental leader in the Third District of Georgia, the District I have had the pleasure of representing in the United States House of Representatives since 1983. Their Flint River Plant is a showcase among bleached kraft pulp plants for overall environmental performance.

The 200,000 acres of land connected with the plant are managed by P&G's Land and Timber Group in accordance with management practices recommended by the State of Georgia Forestry Commission. These forests provide much needed wildlife refuge and recreational areas.

The plant is comprised of state-of-the-art equipment which allows for product efficiency while maintaining environmental protection. The capital investment on environmental systems at the plant is roughly 10 percent of the total installed capital for the manufacturing site and is scheduled to be increased substantially. Annual operating expenses for plant environmental control average about 3 million dollars.

The Flint River Plant compares very favorably when compared to a typical pulp mill. Flint River water usage averages only one-third, color discharge averages only one-fourth, and BOD discharges average only one-fifth of a typical North American mill. Additionally, Flint River Plant has not exceeded any of its wastewater permit limitations since its startup.

Procter & Gamble has done much to ensure that environmental concerns are addressed and regulations are followed. They constructed a 650 million gallon holding pond at a cost of 3 million dollars to minimize water discoloration. The company sponsored river and lake studies at a cost of over a million dollars which were conducted by the Science Advisory Committee, a group of independent scientists led by Dr. Ruth Patrick of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences, to determine the effect of the treated effluent on the area. These studies, some of the most intense ever conducted over a one year period on any river in the United States, showed no harmful effects on the aquatic life of the river or lake. In fact, the plant has contracted to have the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences to continue to monitor for treated effluent discharge to ensure that no significant changes occur in the health of the river and lake.

As a member of the community, Procter & Gamble has been active and accessible. The Flint River Plant has been involved in the formation of the Lake Blackshear Watershed Association, the local Community Awareness and Emergency Response Coordinating Group, and a course on environmental protection for the local grade schools.

Additionally, Procter & Gamble has received numerous awards in the area of environmental protection. The Flint River Plant has been recognized by the National Council for Air and Stream Improvement for having the lowest effluent BOD and color per ton of production in the industry. Environmental awards have been presented to the plant, including honors from the American Paper Institute and National Forest Products Association, the Georgia Business and Industry Association, the Georgia Lung Association, the Georgia Water and Pollution Control Association, the Georgia Wildlife Federation, and the Izaak Walton League.

Procter & Gamble has shown me through its work at the Flint River Plant that it is very deserving of the 1990 Gold Medal Award. I am sure that you will give Procter & Gamble every consideration in the selection process.

Sincerely,

RICHARD RAY,
Member of Congress.

AMERICA'S COMMITMENT TO THE NAVY MUST REMAIN UNSHAKEN

HON. OWEN B. PICKETT

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 15, 1989

Mr. PICKETT. Mr. Speaker, yesterday's fire aboard the U.S.S. *Inchon* in Norfolk is the latest in a series of almost a dozen unrelated tragic accidents that have plagued the Navy this fall.

The Chief of Naval Operations, Admiral Trost, has very prudently called for an immediate fleetwide safety standdown to closely examine established safety procedures and practices.

What these accidents don't call for, Mr. Speaker, are knee jerk reactions or a weakening of our commitment to a strong Navy.

The total number of operating and training fatalities annually in the Navy has been declining throughout most of the 1980's. Fiscal year 1989 marked the best year on record for safety in Navy aviation. The men and women serving our Navy today are the same outstanding men and women who served before this series of accidents began.

Last April, after I returned with President Bush from Norfolk, where we attended a memorial service for those who died aboard the */owa*, I stood here in the well and spoke of a quiet determination among the Navy families to carry on, to do their duty, and to serve America well.

I can assure you that this same sense of duty and purpose is alive and well among our Navy people today.

A TRIBUTE TO ALFRED G. FRISCH

HON. BILL PAXON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 15, 1989

Mr. PAXON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to my constituent and friend, the late Alfred G. Frisch.

Mr. Frisch died on October 14, at age 75, and surely his community and country will miss him greatly. He was an example of character and service such as is rarely seen.

A native of Buffalo, Mr. Frisch moved to Marilla in 1938, and became involved in local politics. After serving in the Army from 1943 to 1946, he was elected to the town board, and subsequently became supervisor.

Mr. Frisch made some of his most notable contributions while serving on the Erie County Board of Supervisors, where he was instrumental in developing the delivery system for mental health services throughout Erie County. In 1972, he became president of the county mental health association.

Included among the many organizations that Mr. Frisch devoted his time to were the Marilla Library Board, the Grace Lutheran Church, the Marilla and Erie County Historical Societies, the Marilla Fire Department, and Marilla Grange. He was also a member of the Marilla Town Republican Committee for more than 30 years.

I worked with Al Frisch during my first years in office as a member of the Erie County Legislature. He was an early supporter and counsel and I will miss him.

It is a great honor for me to be able to express today my admiration and respect for Alfred G. Frisch, and to express my hope that his memory will inspire others to emulate his devotion to community service.

ALAMOGORDO, NM, LOSES CIVIC PIONEER

HON. JOE SKEEN

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 15, 1989

Mr. SKEEN. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to reflect on the recent loss of one of New Mexi-

co's—and one of my district's—finest citizens, John C. Rolland. John, 81, proudly and honorably served as mayor of the city of Alamogordo from 1955 through 1959. John served our country during World War II with the Navy. He also proudly served the citizens of New Mexico and Otero County as president of the chamber of commerce and as a member of the New Mexico Military Institute Board of Regents. As a community and civic leader, John was one of the founders of Alamogordo Federal Savings & Loan, one of the largest mortgage lenders in Otero County.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that an article published in yesterday's Alamogordo Daily News, written by Don McKinney, be reprinted in the RECORD. Mr. McKinney's article includes a detailed notation of the many highlights in John Rolland's life as well as reflections on his life by many of his fellow community citizens.

[From the Alamogordo Daily News, Nov. 14, 1989]

CIVIC PIONEER ROLLAND, DIES

(By Don McKinney)

Alamogordo today lost another of its civic pioneers.

John C. Rolland, 81, who was the city's mayor from January 1955 through February 1959, died this morning.

The Alamogordo native was born December 10, 1907, and the lifelong city resident had an active role in the shaping of the city.

Services were pending with Hamilton Funeral Home this morning.

Rolland operated the family pharmacy business located near New York Avenue and 10th Street for 50 years.

Besides being mayor, he also was a member of the City Commission for several years. He was one of the formative forces in the establishment of Alamogordo Federal Savings and Loan, one of the largest mortgage lenders in Otero County.

He was elected to the board of directors of Alamo Fed in 1939 and stepped down in 1944 to join the Navy. After World War II, he was again elected to the board in 1946 and has served as chairman of the board continuously since 1967.

His civic work included a stint as president of the Alamogordo Chamber of Commerce in 1947 and president of the Alamogordo Rotary Club from 1952-53.

He was a member of the board of regents of New Mexico Military Institute; the administrative board of Grace United Methodist Church and a member of the board of directors of First National Bank at Alamogordo during 1960-75.

Rolland was an active contributor, campaign worker, division chairman and former board member of Otero County United Way. He also served on the advisory board of the Betty Dare Good Samaritan Center.

He was voted the Alamogordo Citizen of the Year in 1972.

Although he was ill, he recently served as a member of the Otero County Economic Development Council.

Alamogordo pioneer Maude Sutton and her husband Charles were close friends with the Rolland family.

"Ever since I've been out here, there was a Rolland Drugs," she said this morning.

"Johnny was a wonderful person, always kind. He never got riled up about anything. He did a real good job as mayor."

"We all ran around together. He was the same age as my husband."

Rolla Buck, city manager during Rolland's tenure as city commissioner and mayor, remembered him as a lifelong friend.

"They had a drug store here and Johnny was the main man in it. We played together growing up."

"He was just a good person. His attitude towards life was one of kindness and giving."

"He was a person that liked to do what was right in every way. He was about the most honest person I have ever known."

"Lots of times he would come in to me when Alamogordo was growing real fast to help him go over the plats and plans for subdivisions."

"He wanted to see good development in the city."

"Eber McKinley, also a former mayor, grew up with Rolland."

"We were born less than a block apart. He was about two and one-half years older than me. I guess we really got close in school," McKinley said.

"He was one of the most honorable people I have ever known in my life."

"He was an excellent city commissioner. Johnny was a very progressive influence on the community."

McKinley served for a number of years with Rolland on the Alamogordo Federal Savings and Loan board.

Earl Wallen, president of the savings and loan, remembers the 48-year veteran of the board as an even-tempered man.

"As a director and a person he was great. He was a very kind man always trying to help other people."

Wallen said during Rolland's tenure on the board, Alamo Fed had grown from \$1 million in size in 1939 to \$102 million this year.

"He was a quiet leader, not boisterous, but very efficient."

He was preceded in death by his wife Ruth in 1981.

Survivors include his daughter, Helen (Mrs. Dennis) Howe of East Point, Fla.; a granddaughter, Cindy (Mrs. Carl) Munz of Carlsbad.

He is also survived by six grandchildren, Scott Cameron, Cammie and Cory Munz, and Jacob, Joshua, and Jeremy Cameron, all of Carlsbad.

H.R. 3265, FCC REAUTHORIZATION

HON. MATTHEW J. RINALDO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 15, 1989

Mr. RINALDO. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained on Monday, October 30, and could not speak on the floor in support of the FCC reauthorization bill, which I cosponsored with the Telecommunications Subcommittee chairman, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MARKEY]. I am pleased that the House passed this legislation by voice vote on the suspension calendar.

This bill, as approved by the Energy and Commerce Committee and the Telecommunications Subcommittee, authorizes the full \$109.8 million requested in the President's fiscal year 1990 budget. This is only \$800,000 more than the amount that the House appropriated for the FCC in fiscal year 1990.

The bill as amended sets the FCC's fiscal year 1991 authorization at \$121.5 million. This increase is appropriate for two reasons. First, this figure reflects the FCC's revised estimate of the additional money it will need in 1991 and 1993 to move and consolidate its offices.

Second, this funding increase recognizes that the FCC's workload and responsibility have greatly increased in recent years. The industries regulated by the FCC have become much larger and more important to our overall economic health and our ability to remain competitive. New technical and regulatory challenges for the agency spring up every day, as they have from HDTV to information services in the 1980's. Keeping the FCC well-equipped and able to deal with these new challenges has to be a central part of our communications strategy as we move to the 21st century.

The legislation extends the FCC's Older Americans Program, which was originally authored by my colleague from Texas, Mr. FIELDS. As the ranking Republican on the House Aging Committee, I share Mr. FIELDS' hopes that the Older Americans Program will be an important tool that will be used by the FCC to its fullest potential.

The Energy and Commerce Committee adopted an amendment to this legislation relating to the Commission's authority to take into account trade practices of foreign countries. The administration has raised concerns about this amendment, fearing it may create policymaking authority at the FCC.

I want to assure the House, and especially my Republican colleagues, that the opposite is true. The committee clearly did not create any new authority for the FCC through this amendment. I worked closely on the language of the provision with the chairman of the full committee and the subcommittee. I can assure the House that the committee's action makes explicit the limits of existing FCC authority. The committee report makes clear that the President is the policymaker with respect to trade policy, not the FCC. That will not change after this amendment becomes law.

The only thing this amendment does is remind the FCC that it may take into account the Nation's trade policies when the agency makes rules governing telecommunications industries—no more, no less.

I also note that while the administration is concerned about this trade provision, it does not object to passage of the underlying bill.

Finally, I want to mention my concerns on one issue that has been a source of controversy between the Telecommunications Subcommittee and the FCC. The Telecommunications Subcommittee members are in agreement that the Commission should not impose access charges on information service providers.

Twice, the subcommittee chairman and I have fought the FCC on this issue. The subcommittee believes strongly that access charges are inappropriate and would drive up the public's cost in getting information services. We didn't make these views explicit in the committee report only because FCC Chairman Sikes pledged during our authorization hearing not to impose these fees. We expect the Commission to live up to that

pledge and work to make information services widely available for all our citizens.

Once again, I am pleased that the House has approved this needed authorization legislation. I hope it will be quickly approved by the Senate and sent to the President for approval.

IN HONOR OF POLLY B. BACA

HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 15, 1989

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the achievements of Ms. Polly B. Baca, and the contributions she has made to the Hispanic community.

Ms. Baca began her professional career as an editorial assistant for a trade union newspaper in Washington. During President Lyndon Johnson's administration she served as a public information officer for a White House agency. She then joined the national campaign staff of the late Senator Robert F. Kennedy in his bid for President of the United States in 1968. Later she served as the director of information for the National Council of La Raza and then as a special assistant to the chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

Ms. Baca's political career continued to excel as a member of the Colorado State Legislature for 12 years, where she was first elected to the Colorado House of Representatives then to the Colorado Senate. During her tenure in the Colorado Legislature she set precedent as the first woman to chair the Senate Democratic Caucus and the first and only minority woman elected to the Senate. To this day she is the only Hispanic woman who has ever served in a leadership position in any State senate in the United States.

She expanded her political career to the national arena by serving in many positions in the National Democratic Party. She served as chair of the Colorado Delegation to the 1978 National Democratic Mid-Term Conference, cochair in 1980 and 1984 to the National Democratic Presidential Nominating Conventions, cochair of the 1985 National Democratic Fairness Commission, vice president of the 1988 National Democratic Presidential Nominating Convention, and served as a vice chair of the Democratic National Committee [DNC] from 1981 to 1989.

Ms. Baca has been recognized by "World Who's Who of Women"; "Who's Who in American Politics"; "Who's Who in the West"; and the Mexican American History Calendar". She is one of 14 individuals originally named to be inducted into the National Hispanic Hall of Fame. Due to her extensive experience and outstanding service she has appeared on numerous television and radio programs, and has been interviewed by many major magazines and newspapers.

Ms. Baca has enhanced her career by her participation in foreign affairs programs. She has lectured in Japan and the Philippines, led a delegation to Bulgaria, participated in a fact-finding delegation in Central America, participated in a conference in Moscow, and has also attended leadership programs in Europe.

Ms. Baca is now back home in Colorado as the executive director of the Colorado Institute for Hispanic Education and Economic Development. She is doing what she does best and that is to serve the public. I have no doubt that the Hispanic community will continue to benefit from Ms. Baca's exceptional talents, motivation and knowledge, in her now role. She is an inspiration not only to young Hispanic women but to all young people.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to rise and join with me to congratulate Ms. Polly Baca on her past achievements, and the challenges that lie ahead for her.

TRIBUTE TO HOWARD PAULSEY

HON. ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 15, 1989

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Special Agent Howard A. Paulsey on his retirement after many years of service with the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Mr. Paulsey entered duty with the FBI in October 1964. During the first 5 years of his 25-year career with the FBI, he served here in Washington, DC, as well as in Denver and Los Angeles. Since then he has served in my district at Santa Maria, CA, where he became Supervisory Senior Resident Agent in December 1979.

While in Santa Maria, Mr. Paulsey headed many important investigations, including the PSA Airline crash near Santa Maria in 1987, and investigations into several major escapes from the U.S. penitentiary at Lompoc.

Mr. Paulsey and his colleagues became good friends with my staff when my Santa Maria District Office was next door to the FBI office in the Old Post Office Building. I would personally like to thank him for the many occasions when he went out of his way to assist my staff with our constituent services.

On the evening of December 8, Mr. Paulsey will be honored at his retirement dinner. I want to wish him a very happy and productive retirement.

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE CHURCH OF ST. ALBERT THE GREAT

HON. TONY P. HALL

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 15, 1989

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, today the celebration of the Feast of St. Albert the Great has a special meaning for the members of the Church of St. Albert the Great in Kettering, OH, within my district. This is the close of the church's golden jubilee year, marking 50 years since it was founded by Father Joseph Rolfes.

As chairman of the House Select Committee on Hunger, I am especially happy to join in celebration with the parish's members, who have a deep commitment to alleviating

hunger, and who regularly assist with anti-hunger efforts at home and around the world.

The parish held its first Mass on August 27, 1938, with fewer than 50 people. Since that time, it has grown to nearly 2,000 families. The parish has been guided by the leadership of four pastors in its history: The founding pastor, Father Joseph H. Rolles, who served from 1939 to 1965; Father Joseph U. Urbain, who served from 1965 to 1967, Father James O. Byrne, who served from 1967 to 1980, and the current pastor, Father David C. Robisch, who has served since 1980.

In keeping with the spirit of the great educator St. Albert, this parish has a tradition of providing quality education for its youth. St. Albert the Great Elementary School opened in 1949, the first Catholic school in what is now the city of Kettering. Since then, the school has graduated more than 3,500 students, giving them the strong educational foundation to serve in leadership and professional positions in the Dayton area and the Nation.

The parish focus through the years has not only been its own needs, but also those of the community. Beginning in the 1960's, its tithing set aside 10 percent of the weekly collection to aid the missions and to assist those in need, such as the recent victims of Hurricane Hugo. The parish maintains a monthly food drive contributing more than 100 bags of groceries each month to a local food pantry.

The parish today continues its tradition of forming its members in Gospel values and reaching out in service to others. It is my pleasure to extend my congratulations to the people of the Church of St. Albert the Great on the first half century, and best wishes for continued service in the next 50 years.

**THE EMERALD SOCIETY
HONORS EDWARD A. SHEERAN**

HON. THOMAS J. MANTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 15, 1989

Mr. MANTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Edward A. Sheeran as he is honored by the Grand Council of United Emerald Societies of New York for his many accomplishments.

Eddie Sheeran Emigrated to New York City in 1961 from Roscommon, Ireland. Shortly after he arrived in the United States, he began his career at Chase Manhattan Bank as a teller. Through his dedication to hard work and personal service, Eddie Sheeran rose to great heights within the bank. From his humble beginnings, Eddie became an assistant manager and later was promoted to vice president. Today he serves as Queens division executive and is one of the most visible bankers in Queens.

Mr. Speaker, Eddie Sheeran's banking career is just one aspect of his success. Eddie Sheeran has distinguished himself as a community leader without peer. For example, Eddie served as the first chairman of the United Way in Queens. Under his leadership, the United Way raised \$300,000 within Queens County. Eddie also has been an important force in establishing a strong Junior

Achievement Program in Queens. As chairman of the Queens chapter, Eddie established a board of volunteers to teach economics classes in Queens high schools. He volunteered to teach one class each week and within 2 years had raised \$70,000 for Junior Achievement.

Eddie Sheeran is an extraordinary fundraiser for worthy causes. As chairman of the Queens chapter of the American Cancer Society, Eddie raised \$52,000 last year. As chairman of development for the Greater Jamaica Development Corp., Eddie organized a parade for the opening of the new Jamaica Center subway station. The day resulted in \$56,000 net profit for the development company.

Eddie serves on the boards of many other philanthropic organizations, including the Queens Council on the Arts, the Queens Symphony Orchestra, Queens Chamber of Commerce, and the American Lung Association. He is also treasurer of the Scarborough School for the Mentally Retarded. In the Irish Community, Eddie Sheeran has been a driving force in a variety of groups, including the Ancient Order of Hibernians, Knights of St. Patrick, and the Bedford Park Shamrock Club. He is also active in his parish, St. Bartholomew's Church where he serves as chairman of the education committee.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me today in honoring Edward Sheeran for his lifelong dedication to helping those in need. His generous spirit which has touched and improved the lives of many people in New York City should be an inspiration to us all.

**THE 59TH ANNIVERSARY OF
THE LUTHERAN IMMIGRATION
AND REFUGEE SERVICE**

HON. CHESTER G. ATKINS

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 15, 1989

Mr. ATKINS. Mr. Speaker, today marks the 50th anniversary of the Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Service [LIRS]. I would like to join my colleagues in recognizing this very important date for one of the world's finest refugee resettlement agencies and one of two U.S. resettlement agencies authorized to place unaccompanied refugee children with foster families. The tireless advocacy of LIRS for world's refugees is to be commended.

LIRS has resettled more than 155,000 refugees through partnership with Lutheran social ministry organizations, congregations and communities since 1939. The number of unaccompanied minors, the most vulnerable of the refugee population, placed in foster homes since 1978 is more than 3,000. Families from Vietnam, Cambodia, Hungary, the Soviet Union, and many other countries have been resettled and involved in a network of thousands of dedicated sponsors in local churches and communities across the country. LIRS has been a consistent resource in enabling those with a well founded fear of persecution to seek legal protection in the United States as well as providing assistance to those persons taking steps to become lawful immigrants.

In my home State of Massachusetts, the work of LIRS is well known and has added to the very fabric of our life as a Commonwealth. If Bogdan Baudis could tell you his story today, you would hear of a Polish worker, a member of Solidarity, who fled persecution in his homeland and now lives and works in Massachusetts as a computer programmer. Or if Mrs. Keang of Lowell, MA, could speak to you today, she would tell you of genocide in Cambodia, of the Khmer Rouge, of life alone—as a widow—in a war zone on the Thai-Cambodian border. And today, thanks to LIRS, she has joined her surviving children and begun a new life.

LIRS is an inter-Lutheran agency of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in America, Lutheran Church-Missouri Synod and Latvian Lutherans in the United States. The LIRS network includes 25 regional offices and a staff of 39, each of whom deserve our thanks: Jamie Alden, Farida Alli, Ross Anderson, Horace Beasley, Marta Brenden, Steve Burton, Ben Chong, Janice Drayton, Sandra Edwards, Wilson Fernandez, John Finck, Marion Foseum, John Fredriksson, Moniera Green, John Griswold, Joan Hall, Ann Henry, Lenore Hosa, Anh Huynh, Thoi Huynh, Donald Larsen, Julie MacDonald, Jacquelyn Mize-Baker, Jennifer Monroe, Ruth Motayne, Duyen Nguyen, Faith Olson, Ky Phan, Laurie Rodriguez, Kathryn Sincell, Edward Snyder, Edmarie Stubbs, Arthur Thompson, Milton Tucker, Josephine Verardo, John Whitfield, John Winter, Lily Wu, and Wajid Yusufzai.

Mr. Speaker, I come before you today to congratulate the Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Service and to say "thank you" for 50 years of global assistance. Without the commitment of LIRS, thousands of immigrants and refugees who dream of coming to the United States would have little hope of making a new life on their own in dignity and free of fear and persecution.

**PORTUGUESE BENEFICIAL
ASSOCIATION D. LUIZ FILIPE**

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 15, 1989

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Portuguese Beneficial Association D. Luiz Filipe which was founded in 1892.

As the third oldest beneficial association in the United States, its original and principle goal was to provide assistance and support to Portuguese immigrants who arrived in Bristol, RI. The association provided services which were crucial to survival of the new arrivals and they picked the Prince D. Luiz Filipe as protector of the association.

Through the years, the association has been host to many distinguished members of the Portuguese community including Cesar Brito, Luiz D. Martins, Roswell Bosworth, and Luiz Raposo.

I would like to commend the beneficial association for the work they have done on behalf of Portuguese immigrants over the years. They have made our Nation a home for

many families while allowing our new citizens to assimilate their own culture and beliefs with their new land. I wish the association the best in the following years and I hope it strives to uphold the strong ideals and values it has established in its 97-year history.

HONORING LT. COL. GARY P. PULLIAM, OFFICE OF LEGISLATIVE LIAISON, U.S. AIR FORCE

HON. EARL HUTTO

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 15, 1989

Mr. HUTTO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Lt. Col. Gary P. Pulliam, Office of Legislative Liaison, U.S. Air Force, who will be retiring on November 22, 1989, after 20 years of exemplary service to the Air Force and to our Nation. A consummate professional, he has amassed an absolutely outstanding military record. Graduating from pilot training in 1971, Lieutenant Colonel Pulliam served as an air training command instructor pilot for 3 years before transitioning to the C-130 weapon system. Flying C-130's out of the Philippines, he participated in missions throughout Southeast Asia, including Vietnam. Lieutenant Colonel Pulliam returned to flight training status in 1977 when he was assigned to Little Rock AFB, AR, as a C-130 flight instructor. In 1980, Lieutenant Colonel Pulliam's career took a new turn when he was assigned to Wright Patterson AFB to work the acquisition of airlift and training programs. After graduating from Armed Forces Staff College in 1984, he was assigned to the Pentagon. There he put his acquisition experience to further use working airlift, training, and special operations projects. Capping his distinguished career, Lieutenant Colonel Pulliam has spent the last 2 years at the Pentagon as an action officer and a deputy division chief in Air Force Legislative Liaison.

In this capacity, he is credited with developing and then articulating key Air Force initiatives on Capitol Hill. As a result, Lieutenant Colonel Pulliam has ensured congressional support for important training, airlift, and special operations programs which will enhance force readiness and capabilities Air Force wide. I worked personally with Lieutenant Colonel Pulliam on special operations programs and can say that, due to his efforts, we have seen the revitalization of our special operations capabilities. In addition, Lieutenant Colonel Pulliam has organized and attended numerous meetings between senior DOD leaders and Members of Congress. These meetings have always been very productive, benefitting myself, many of my colleagues, and thousands of our constituents. In fact, Lieutenant Colonel Pulliam has so impressed me with his abilities that I have asked him to work for me as my administrative assistant. To my good fortune, he has accepted.

A gentleman of Lieutenant Colonel Pulliam's talent and integrity is rare indeed. While his honorable service will be genuinely missed, it gives me great pleasure today to recognize him before my colleagues and to wish him clear skies and favorable winds as he brings

to a close a long and distinguished career in the service of the U.S. Air Force and his country. His wife Darlene has been there by his side the whole way, supporting him, through the good times and the bad times that characterize military life. His son Andrew, now a student at William and Mary, is a fine young man who calls Virginia his home. His daughter Amy, a student at Lake Braddock School in Burke, VA, is understandably excited about staying here in the Washington area. This family has served our Nation well. I salute them, and wish them God speed in the years ahead.

THE ADOPTION OF THE AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT

HON. NEWT GINGRICH

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 15, 1989

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, I wish to recognize and compliment my colleagues on the Committee on Education and Labor for adopting H.R. 2273, the Americans With Disabilities Act of 1989. This is important legislation that will extend to individuals with disabilities full civil rights—in the public and private sector. For too long such individuals have only been protected against discrimination based on disability in the public sector. The final vote in the committee was 35 to 0, a reflection of true bipartisan spirit for the legislation. H.R. 2273 now contains the provisions adopted by the other body in S. 933, and clarifications developed through bipartisan efforts—coordinated by our colleagues, Mr. HOYER and Mr. BARTLETT.

Three additional committees have jurisdictional over this critical civil rights bill—the Committee on Judiciary, the Committee on Public Works and Transportation, and the Committee on Energy and Commerce. It is my understanding that they too are giving thoughtful consideration to this measure and are working in a bipartisan manner.

MALCOLM BALDRIGE NATIONAL QUALITY AWARD

HON. GREG LAUGHLIN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 15, 1989

Mr. LAUGHLIN. Mr. Speaker, it is a great pleasure to point out that the cover story of the November 13 issue of *Businessweek* magazine features an American company, that has a plant in my district, that is gaining market share and profits around the world in high-technology products.

The company is Motorola, Inc., which earlier this year won the Malcolm Baldrige National Quality Award for its excellent quality standards.

The *Businessweek* story cites Motorola's success in the highly competitive international semiconductor market, and points out that Japanese companies like Canon have chosen Motorola's microprocessing chips over com-

peting Japanese chips because of Motorola's quality and service.

Motorola is seeking lower trade barriers in Japan, but in 1988 alone, they had sales in Japan of \$750 million.

The *Businessweek* cover story cites Motorola's excellent commitment to long-term research, especially in comparison with American corporations who are fixated on the next quarter's bottom line instead of a longer range view.

As for quality, Motorola's in-house quality enhancement program has cut defects from nearly 3,000 per million products in 1983 to under 200 per million products today.

The lesson of the Motorola success story, Mr. Speaker, is that American companies can compete when they demonstrate long-term vision, quality products, and a dedication to service.

A TRIBUTE TO JOHN BURTON

HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 15, 1989

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to John Burton, a native of St. Louis, MO, who has dedicated his life to serving his community. Mr. Burton was born on July 18, 1910, in St. Louis. After attending the public schools there, he received his college degree and settled in Ypsilanti, MI.

John Burton's organizing and leadership skills were first demonstrated as an activist for the United Auto Workers Union. As he gained the respect of many Ypsilanti citizens, he used his abilities to gain a place in local politics, serving 18 years on the Ypsilanti City Council.

Possibly his most memorable achievements came in 1967 when he was elected mayor of the city of Ypsilanti. In doing so, he became the first person of color to serve as mayor in any city in Michigan. The fact that this came at a time of great racial tension made Mr. Burton an inspiration to all blacks struggling to gain the respect they deserved. John Burton was able, with his experience as labor, church, and community leader, to deal with the racial conflicts of the time with a unique understanding, strength, and perseverance.

John Burton did not stop there. After his tenure as mayor of Ypsilanti was over he remained active in the community, continuing to fight the causes in which he believes. Because of his political astuteness he has served as adviser to mayors, Governors, Senators, and Representatives. He currently serves on the Eastern Michigan Board of Regents, where he has helped greatly in promoting and advancing higher education in the State.

Mr. Burton has received numerous honors from various institutions in Michigan. He was most recently honored by the Ypsilanti-Willow Run Chapter of the NAACP on November 10, 1989.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to rise today to salute a man such as John Burton. From his humble beginnings in St. Louis he has risen to be an influential and highly respected member

of his community and beyond. I hope that at 78 years of age we all can have the same determination and energy with which to serve our people.

**LUTHERAN IMMIGRATION AND
REFUGEE SERVICE CELE-
BRATES ITS 50TH ANNIVERSARY**

HON. BRUCE A. MORRISON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 15, 1989

Mr. MORRISON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to offer my congratulations to the Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Service [LIRS], the national agency of Lutheran churches in the United States, on its 50th anniversary.

As chairman of the House Subcommittee on Immigration, Refugees and International Law, it gives me particular pleasure to note that LIRS has resettled more than 155,000 refugees since 1939 through partnership with Lutheran social ministry organizations, congregations, and community people. More than 6,000 congregational sponsors were mobilized to foster the well-being and sufficiency of refugees and their integration into American life.

As one of just two national voluntary agencies that resettles unaccompanied minors, LIRS placed more than 3,000 unaccompanied refugee children in foster care since 1978.

Along with the Evangelical Lutheran Church in America [ELCA] and the Lutheran World Federation World Service, LIRS works with undocumented people in the United States by supporting 42 social service, advocacy and legal service community-based projects. LIRS also helped organize an ecumenical delegation to Washington to make clear that the administration policy of massive detention and lack of due process for Central Americans was in need of change. LIRS is especially to be commended for its efforts in organizing assistance for children who are being kept in detention centers because of their lack of legal status in this country.

Finally I wish to commend LIRS for its co-sponsorship of the conference held this September in Washington on the subject of Haitian and African refugees. It was my pleasure to address that conference and to know, firsthand, of the fine work it accomplished.

I salute the LIRS on its 50th anniversary, and look forward to continuing to work with

Don Larsen, LIRS' outstanding executive director, John Fredriksson, LIRS Washington representative, and all of the excellent staff that have made LIRS the fine organization that it is today.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Any changes in committee scheduling will be indicated by placement of an asterisk to the left of the name of the unit conducting such meetings.

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, November 16, 1989, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

NOVEMBER 17

8:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Communications Subcommittee

To continue oversight hearings on the implementation of the Cable Telecommunications Act (P.L. 98-549).

SR-253

9:30 a.m.

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

To hold hearings on S. 1379, to reauthorize various provisions of the Defense Production Act.

SD-538

Governmental Affairs

Federal Services, Post Office, and Civil Service Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 166, to establish procedures for Federal agency contracting of advisory and assistance services.

SD-342

10:00 a.m.

Foreign Relations

To hold hearings on the proposed sale of M1A2 tanks and other equipment to Saudi Arabia.

SD-419

11:00 a.m.

Foreign Relations

Business meeting, to consider pending nominations and legislation.

SD-419

2:00 p.m.

Foreign Relations

Western Hemisphere and Peace Corps Affairs Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine the current political situation in El Salvador.

SD-419

NOVEMBER 20

10:00 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

To hold hearings on H.R. 3000, to provide standards for the manufacture and sale in interstate commerce of certain fasteners.

SR-253

Finance

Social Security and Family Policy Subcommittee

To hold hearings on mass mailings that deceive or mislead senior citizens about matters relating to Social Security.

SD-215

NOVEMBER 21

10:00 a.m.

Judiciary

Constitution Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 1236, to provide for a waiting period before the sale, delivery, or transfer of a handgun.

SD-226

DECEMBER 5

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold oversight hearings on the Department of Energy's implementation of the civilian nuclear waste program.

SD-366

POSTPONEMENTS

NOVEMBER 17

10:00 a.m.

Environment and Public Works

Toxic Substances, Environmental Oversight, Research and Development Subcommittee

To hold oversight hearings on regulation of lawn chemicals.

SD-406